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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1866.

NO. 34.

N. T. TRUE, S.L. BOARDMAN. Editors.

Progress in Agricultural Knowledge.

In looking over one of the early bound volumes of the Farmer, we were most forcibly struck at the great change that has taken place in agricultural knowledge not produce as much grass each year for five or six within thirty wears. Onestions which the intelligent Progress in Agricultural Knowledge. within thirty years. Questions which the intelligent years after the first seeding as a man can swing his farmer of that day had to combat, amid a cloud of sythe through, every kind of abuse is heapad upon prejudices that enshrouded most minds, have since the land by the merciless farmer. Is such the proper then been settled. At that day a new term in science course? If not, let a better system be at once inauguwould frighten many a subscriber from taking the pa- rated. In many instances, we are well aware, farmper. Now almost every number of a paper may con- ers can hardly avoid feeding their mowing fields in tain articles on scientific subjects, which are read with autumn, but it is a practice strongly to be condemned. eagerness by multitudes of farmers. We believe that At any rate, the better seeding of land-although a agricultural progress has kept pace, after all, with matter that is at present a little out of season, (unother departments of human activity. There is no less the method of seeding in August or September is longer that same tread-mill operation going on among agricultural readers, which men had trod for centuries. vantages) is a work that all can accomplish. Mr. Every new machine, or new application of any scien- Harris gives a list of the kinds and amount of grass tific principle, is now seized upon by the intelligent seed applied to an acre of ground by a Connecticu farmer, just as soon as he is sure that it will answer farmer, which was as follows: 4 pounds Red Top; 8 tion of manures and the nature of the soil itself, are 4 pounds June grass; 4 pounds Meadow Fescue; gently. This, few could do fifty years ago. One need Sheep Fescue; 8 pounds Rough Stalk Meadow; 4 R. I. tions have been examined, and the minds of men have hay per acre. been enabled to sift out the true from the false in theo-ry. Still, new points of invention are constantly com-

Such a thing was then almost unknown. Now a long by a judicious system of top dressing, had increase catalogue of books is to be seen in the publishing list the yield of grass from almost nothing-on an old, embracing every subject of interest to the farmer, in worn-out field—to nearly four tons to the acre. What which are compiled all the known facts of importance has been done can be done again. so far as may be known in the present state of knowl- The benefits resulting from making an application

cultural pursuits in the garden of Eden.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I have a horse perfect in all respects except being a cribber. If you or any of your correspondents can recommend something as a remedy we should see better crops of hay, hear less about

showing the peculiarity before it has been handled and subjected to confinement in the stable. That it arrises from acrimony, caused by the food, is apparently We have received a communication from a pary en shown by the colt, who while at grass, never shows gaged in land speculation in Michigan, (which letter the symptom. Often, an old horse addicted to the hab- would make a solid column in our paper) that we are it, may be seen indulging in it after he has been asked to publish for the benefit (?) of those "intelliturned out to grass; which proves nothing except that gent and industrious men in Maine who have labored the digestion is chronically deranged—the stomach, patiently for years to gain a bare livelihood, and who when thus affected, being peculiarily retentive of its have determined to seek their homes" abroad. In remorbid condition. The premonitory symptoms, says ply we desire to inform the party sending the com-Mayhew, who is excellent authority, seems to de-clare heartburn to be the cause of this habit. It is always preceded by licking of the manger. If in that there should be iron, or should any part be cooler are pledged to foster and promote the welfare of our

ing the early stages. First attend to the atmosphere gence of its citizens to any in New England. For of the stable, rendering it pure by careful ventilation. those who desire new homes and new lands, we have Place a lump of rock salt in the manger. This acts as chances for both within our own limits and facilities a stimulant to the stomach and will often enable the which are in many respects superior to those afforded horse's digestion to recover its lost tone. If this does by the West. We shall constantly do the utmost with not effect a cure add to it a large piece of chalk.— in our power to make our noble State true to her mot-Should this prove to do no good, damp the food and at to in all that can add to the elevation, purity and ineach time of feeding, sprinkle magnesia upon it.—
Mayhew also recommends a large handful of ground oak bark to be given with each feed of grain. Should

Grafting. none of the above measures prove of benefit, we a more obstinate nature and should treat as in case of expensive one, about grafting. We had a young orchshould come to the conclusion that the disease was of

of the horse and the convenience of its keeper, has been introduced, there is an arrangement for the prevention of cribbing, if the horse chances to be addicted to it. It consists of a number of wooden balls about four inches in diameter, turned from the hardest and toughest of wood, and extending across the stall at the top of the manger, being "strung," so to speak, upon an iron rod alout three-fourths of an inch in size. If the herse attempts to bite these balk them. the herse attempts to bite these balls they revolve of exposing our own failure, as of guarding others upon the rod, and the animal is compelled to loose his hold upon them. The plan has something to commend it, but we believe for horses strongly addicted to the evil, quite a different course of treatment is necessary.

Mr. G. I. Kimball of Bethel, has the first mowing It has been in operation for 14 years, cutting from 40 to 50 tons of hay a year, and never has required any repairs whatever. He thinks he can mow an acre with it quicker than with any other machine in town, though it requires a heavier draft than many others. Mr. Mossa A. Many has now because it is that the control of Mr. Moses A. Mason has used for twelve years, Allen's achine, which has cut from 20 to 40 tons a year,

Grass Lands--- Top-Dressing after

Grass land often receives shocking bad tres from the hands of many farmers. Just look for a the name-that much of our land is afflicted with.-Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. It is plowed up, manured, a crop of corn and one

his purpose. A better idea of the value and applica- pounds Perennial Rye grass; 7 pounds White Clover; points about which the farmer can now reason intelli- pounds Vernal grass; 3 pounds Hard Fescue; 1 pound only look at the improvements in barns and farm Bent grass. In all, forty pounds of grass seed to the houses to see what a change has taken place. Every conceivable point pertaining to agriculture has been some of our readers. It may not pay in all cases to thoroughly discussed during this period. All objectured so heavily, although the above gave 21 tons of

ing up to engage the attention of the farmer. His land. A mixture of seeds is desirable, even if it conmental food will come largely from this source. The sists but four or five varieties. A serious mistake is talk of public speakers about the dignity of human also made in not applying manure to the surface of labor has not been all mere talk. It does have a grasslands at some season of the year-in the early aumeaning, and an impressive meaning to the man who tumn if possible, if not then early in spring, but at cultivates the soil with intelligent industry. It is a any rate, sometime. From our own somewhat limited theme we love to contemplate, that of seeing the farm- practice we are confident the fertility of grass lands er becoming as industrious and as scientific and as in- can be kept up to a high point by a top dressing, of nocent as was farmer Adam while he was employed well decomposed manure once in three or four years, practically and scientifically in horticultural and agri- and that such lands will very seldom require to be ultural pursuits in the garden of Eden.

Look again for a moment, at the Farmer's Library.

newly seeded. In one of the towns in Lincoln county, a few years since, we saw an instance where a farmer,

> of fine, old, well-rotted manure, to mowing fields soon American Agriculturist, that we copy the following, A Subscriber. fields being "all dried up" in summer, and find them

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cribbing is undoubtedly a habit rather than a discase. This, it would seem, is proved by the fact that a young horse, confined in a stable next to an old horse who is a cribber, will soon acquire the habit.—It is very common among horses that are constantly kept in the stable, and may be caused by the animal seizing upon crib biting as a solitary pastime, to while away the tiresome hours of stable life. Or the constant diet of hay and oats may derange the digestion, causing—as we curselves well know—uneasiness and nervousness. Or the long continued inhalation of close and impure air may disorder that part of the body which is the most sympathetic of the entire system, and thus give rise to the habit.

Now we do not pretend to say which of the above theories of the cause is most correct, but each and all of them can be applied with considerable force to the horse thus affected. We have just remarked that it was a habit. This assertion finds good proof in the case mentioned above. That it is induced by idleness may be in some measure confirmed by the horse never showing the peculiarity before it has been handled and which developed the confided solve in the stable in the red and in the red up? in the table being "all dried up?" in summer, and find them not to require plowing so often as now.

"First, it is a mulch to the exposed roots and tender shoots, defending them from the scoroting that furying of the sun preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the surface of the sun, preventing the drying of the sun, preventing the drying

Maine for Maine Men.

than the rest, to that particular spot attention will be paid. The licking of cold substances is often a symporal assist emigration from our borders. We have a tom of disordered stomach with other dumb creatures. good State—equal in fertility, in the amount of its Crib-biting may be prevented if taken in hand duragricultural productions and in the energy and intelligible.

We have learned a good lesson, though rather ard which we grafted the last spring. The scions took In the elegant stable of Allen Lambard, Esq., of this city, where everything for the comfort and health finally all but three in the whole orchard were dead. against a like accident to their grafted trees.

From now till October is a good time to prune fruit trees. We can better see what limbs are decaying than when the leaves are off. It is by far the best time t sachine, Ketchum's, that was ever used in that town, trim young trees, as you can often nip a shoot grow

machine, which has cut from 30 to 40 tons a year, and has never required a cent to be expended upon it, and he says it will cut as well now as when it was new. We have seen his machine cutting as heavy of labor the next year. Pig weeds, barn grass, and other rank weeds will grow up and half choke the ritts a question whether such machines are not the chespest in the end when grass is very heavy. It also seeds. Take a big basket and fill it with weeds for house that would be read that would be read to the rank weeds of the rank weeds will grow up and half choke the riponing crop and spread an innumerable number of seeds. proves that mowing machines can be made that will the pigs, but not after they have gone to seed. Good crops must have choice cultivation. We say do not enstant expense in taking care of them.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

Uses or Plastic Slate. Some weeks since we spoke of the new material for roofing, known as plastic slate, and of its advantages for the purpose for which it is chiefly intended. But it can be put to many other uses, indeed if it fully proves to be what the inventor claims for it, the ways in which it may be used are almost without number. Two occur to us at this moment. It can be applied as a coating the fence posts before they are placed in the ground, and if the composition becomes hard before they are set, it will render posts as durable as iron, and as little decayed by the weather. Fences could also be rendered more durable by giving them an entire coating of the material. It can also be applied to the walls of a house as well as the roof; as its plastic nature makes it applicable to any degree of ornamentation. It will readily take paint, and a house covered with it would be durable and a covered with it would be durable and a house covered with it will readily take paint, and a house covered with it would be durable and a covered with it would be durable and a covered with it would be durable and a covered with it would be durable and covered with it would be durable and a covered with it would be durable and covered with it would be durable and according to the force of the wings are marbled with light and brown, and the hinder pair above a pair above somewhat, having a red head and a yellowish hore. Its catery illar which eats the leaves and shoots. The catery pillar which eats the leaves and shoots. The catery pillar which eats the leaves and shoots. The catery pillar which eats the leaves and shoots of a yellowish brown. Its perfect or mature insect, and seeds upon the roots are same of the hop. Our correspondent must have be used and a pellowish hope. The catery pillar which eats the leaves and shoots. The catery pillar which eats the leaves and shoots of a yellowish brown. Its perfect or mature insect, and shoots are stronged to its eating the leaves and shoots. The cat readily take paint, and a house covered with it would

years ago peaches and apricots were grown in the open air in the Vaughan garden in Hallowell, and rarely

The Salamander.

No less than eleven species of salamander are found in Maine. They commonly go by the name of lizards. The most of them inhabit moist ground, while some of the species probably remain in the water near-No species of salamander in this State is poisonous, yet there is no creature feared so much by people generally. Many persons suppose their touch to be poisonous, and almost fall into convulsions should they accidentally come in contact with one. Some of them are beautifully spotted and banded, and should be regarded as objects of interest rather than of aversion. The more familiar we become with living objects, the less repulsive they will appear to us. The more we study their habits, the more wisdom we shall see in the great Designer of the great plan of creation. In the lizard family, there are but three cavities to the No species of salamander in this State is poisonous, the great Designer of the great plan of creation. In the lizard family, there are but three cavities to the beart, instead of four as exist in the higher orders of animals. By this arrangement the venous and arterial blood are mixed, which gives the reptile a more sluggish character. They are lower in the scale of development than frogs.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmor.

Communications.

For the Make Farms:

For the Make

readily take paint, and a house covered with it would be durable and completely proof against small attacks of fire—as flying sparks, brands, &c.

THE POTATO BUG. Mr. John Gale of this city, informs us that the potato bug—of which we spoke last week, he being the party who called our attention to it—has infested the potatoes in his garden to a great extent, some hills b ing completely stripped of leaves and the stalks looking dry and dead. He found from the stalks looking dry and the stalks looking dry and dead. He found from the stalks looking dry and the stalks looking the stalks looking dry and dead. He found from the stalks looking dry and the stalks looking the stalks lookin "Enclosed I send you a parcel of bugs which I cap-

and the stalks looking dry and dead. He found from trial that slacked lime would not hurt them, but that ashes would kill them in a very short time. The difficulty of applying ashes is that the bugs are found upon the under side of the leaves, and it is difficult to hit them. In the instance mentioned by Mr. Gale, he picked off the leaves and applied the ashes directly upon the bugs.

Fruit and Fruit Trees. "T.," who is one of the most practical and valued of our correspondents, writes us as follows under date of July 23d. We hope he will find time to send us the "rough notes," for we know they would contain matter too useful to be lost. "It has been showery to-day, so after mowing awhile I bought and hauled home a load of old damaged hay and spread around my appletrees for mulching. I wish I could find time to give you some rough notes "Among Fruit Trees" for the Farkher. Young trees are looking remarkably well now. I set about 2000 in a nursery last spring and they are going "upward and onward" as fast as I wish. I shall get a fair crop of apples from my small young orchard; pears nearly a failure, plums rather light; cherries none."

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE? Thirty or forty our correspondent sent enough for a good sized blister, but we hardly think we shall experiment with them, as we are not partial to blisters.

(Chas. Wiley.) The insect troubling your cherry trees by eating the leaves, is the cherry slug (Selan-

failed of ripening. We now think the seasons are warmer than they were then, but yet fail to grow the above fruits in Maine. What has caused the differing a year. The slug or caterpillar is a slimy looking object, somewhat resembling a snail without a shell.

To destroy them sift fine ashes, lime or potash over
them, which, adhering to the slime on their bodies,

kills them. Even fine dirt answers the purpose. Other specimens noticed in a future paper.

Belfast, July 1866. G. E. BRACKETT.

Practical Entomology in Reality.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Your correspondent, Geo. E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Inclosed are what we call the hop worm. They first appear at the end of the young vine, stopping its growth in that direction and cause it to branch. Tater they work at the root just below the surface of the ground, frequently cutting it entirely off. A few years since I had a field of two and a half acres destroyed by them. Probably a thousand dollars would be a low estimate of their damage to me for the past twelve years, though I am not largely engaged in the hop business. I would thank you for a description of the mature insect or means for their destruction.

Troy, July 16, 1866.

N. Roofers."

Note. The insects received are some species of cutworm, we are not certain which. It resembles the hop

ample, there is but one each on the railway and lever principle; and there are but two Threshing Machines present, one competing as a thresher alone, and the other as a thresher and cleaner. With all the patents now before the public, each claiming so much as comnow before the prolic, each claiming so much as compared with others, it is singular that the manufacturers should thus stand aloof from the first and only real opportunity they have had for thorough public test. The same is true of the Hay Presses. The rival makers of the comparatively new beater and roller machines, have expressed themselves as very eager to prove their respective superiorty; but now that the chance is given them, they all seem to think that prudence is the better part of valor, for this immense in the terms of the comparative to the skillful grower, because there is no grain which depends more on its condition to bring the best price of the market. It is chiefly used but for one purpose—te make into malt—and the malster requires a plump, well ripened, unstained and clean sample. A district which produces such barley is sure of securing a ready sale and a good price for it, terest which has pocketed so large sums from the

cal machines of comparatively recent introduction, bossting great advantages over all previous inventions. We had thought there was some basis for their claims, and it is discouraging to find makers showing so little confidence in their own professions that do not venture to come before the world and test them. As to Portable Steam Engines, their use among farmers generally is more limited, and we can perhaps spare them to better advantage; but it is short-sighted enough in those who desire to extend the agricultural employment of steam power and prove its advantages, that at such a time they should keep themselves entirely out of view.

grain, like wool, is finally concentrated in the hands of and used by a small class of dealers; it is not scattered and diffused like wheat and corp, hence they are able to make combinations, and cry down the prices even when the supply is really short. Nor are they at all merciful to the speculators, as these often find to their cost, for when the crop begins to move off briskly, under the stimulous of smart advances in prices, the malsters, securing a present supply, quietly drop the quotations and create a panic and fall.

But it is clearly for the interest of the farmer, and especially of all the farmers that carry their barley to one market, to produce as good a quality of grain as

ment of steam power and prove its advantages, that at such a time they should keep themselves entirely out of view.

The Horse Rake makers are wiser and more enterprising. There will be a good deal of competition in this class, and the result will be interesting and important. There are those who claim that raking by machinery injures the product, as compared with handraking—a very practical gentleman to-day said to me that there was a difference in his opinion, of a dollar an acre in favor of the latter; but the later patents undoubtedly obviate this objection to a great degree, and we are all eager to see which proves itself able to do the best and most effective work. The Hay Terder will now do more to establish its importance, than it has ever had a chance to do before. Mr. Herring is here with the well known Bullard patent, but his competitor mentioned in the entry list, I have not yet been able to find. There is one Hay Loader on the ground, to do what it can to convince the sceptical of its practibility. The Hay Forks and unloaders are out in considerable force, and there will be warmer work among them.

This brief preliminary review enables us therefore to reach the conclusion that the present trial will lead its predecessors in importance as regards Mowers and light from it on a few other kinds of harvesting machinery, while the apathy of manufacturers in other kinds, has prevented its being as complete in its sevand, has prevented its being as complete in its sevands, has prevented its being as complete in its sevands, has prevented its being as complete in its sevands.

chinery, while the apathy of manufacturers in other kinds, has prevented its being as complete in its sevininety days from the time of seeding, and the any reference to Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters, which the Schedules include, but none of which are present, though three or four patents have such wonderful nerits in the eyes of their owners.

Regarding the improvements that have been made

during the past nine years, he says:

It is in the last respect mentioned above,—in greater smoothness and ease of running, involving less liability to breakage and wear that we may point to one direction showing considerable improvement since the Syracuse trial of 1857. Marked advance has also been made in the greater compactness and simplicity of the machines, not only securing fewer parts liable to derangement, and diminished weight, but greater portability, and probably also increased directness in the application of power. The fine years show a general change also from one to two wheels—the latter principle, which received endorsement in the prize mower at Syracuse, having been adopted with one exception, we believe, in all the machines now on trial. It would be perhaps unfair to say anything that would look like taking a verdict in advance against the machine that still clings to the single wheel, and in which there are so many excellent points that it must be a strong competitor now, and yet there can be no doubt that its effectiveness is in spite of its one wheel, and not because of it. Beside these points which struck me most forcibly, my attention was called to one other—the bringing forward of the cutter bar to a position where it is more easily under the eye of the driver while in many of the old mechanies is to be made in favor of a few public spirited town-

means. While meditating upon the matter the Vermont Farmer came to hand, containing the following article, which we give as being better than anything we could write, and with the hope that it will benefit our querist and other readers.—Eps.]

That the artificial application of water is benefit.

While town authorities continue to be appointed for any continued articles and the landscape lacks that completed charm which regales the eye along the rural by-roads of England.

While town authorities continue to be appointed for any continued articles are the conditions the utmost neatness and regularity which the farmer may be stow upon his fields and crops lose that completed charm which regales the eye along the rural by-roads of England.

repairs, and some future board might annul any such for their fertility and are costly distinguished from the loss favored portions of the field.

And what is true of graze is equally applicable to all those crops that grow better in moist than in dry seasons, and this includes nearly very variety of vegetable matter. Indian sorm may seem to be sea exception as that thrives best in warm, pleasant weather, and is less affected by common drouths than most other crops; but, if does not bloke from this that articinal watering would not be beneficial to it. Ising work there crops; but, if does not bloke from this that articinal watering would not be beneficial to it. Ising work the contract of the contract where it is contract, and it is not contract of the contract where it is not the countries of the old world would perhaps be unprofit able to the American farmer, and yet, there is no other contract where it is not not contract the contract where it is not provided to the contract where it is more needed, or where the facilities for its operation are greater or more abundant. There is searcely a farm which might not be greatly benefitted by a little labor expended in turning the course of a brook so as to flow over some dry place; by judiciously distributing the wash from the buildings in little channels to different parts of the farm; by saving the water which runs down the road-sides and leading it to the adjoining fields; and in other ways turning to a good parpose the superfluous water which is now useless or distribution over adopted in this country is to be found on the farm of Mr. A. B. Dichman, of iformly, Steuben Co., N. Y., of which a detailed account was given in the Albany Culfisedor some years since. The plan is very simple and cheep, consisting merely in carrying a turnw along the linearity every vegetable, especially those which will be a repaired from a research proposition of the purpose, whence other c

The Implement Trial.

[The number of the Country Gentleman for July 19th, contains the first letter of the junior editor, L. H. Tucker, Esq., written from Auburn, N. Y., and we copy therefrom one or two extracts: Eds.]

A PRELIMINARY VIEW. Of Horse Powers, for example, there is but one cach on the railway and lever principle; and there are but two Threshing Machines present, one competing as a thresher aloae, and the other as a thresher aloae. With all the patents

sure of securing a ready sale and a good price for it, in preference to one furnishing an article, mixed with other grains, or shrunken and bally discolored. Most farmers have probably observed that the barley market differs from that of most other grains; the operators in it manage very like the wool buyers. This grain, like wool, is finally concentrated in the hands of and used by a small class of dealers; it is not scattered and diffused like wheat and corn, hence they are able to make combinations and cry down, the price even

programme. I note that I have omitted to they, Straw and Stalk Cutters, which winclude but rone of which are present should strive to harvest it in good order, and secure,

English and American Waysides. [Ike Marvel in one of his pleasant "De Rebus Ru-

which struck he most forcity, my attention was called to one other—the bringing forward of the cutter bar to a position where it is more easily under the eye of the driver, while in many of the old machines it was too far in the rear to be conveniently watched. Of course other points of improvement may develop themselves hereafter, but the above are particularly noteworthy.

Irrigation.

[We promised a recent inquirer something respecting the flooding of land or watering by artificial means. While meditating upon the matter the Vermont Farmer came to hand, containing the following conditions the utmost nestness and regularity which

"That the artificial application of water is beneficial to nearly every species of vegetation is quite evident. We have all seen its effects too often to doubt the truth of this proposition. Grass, especially, shows very plainly the benefits of irrigation in its increased growth and deepening color. Meadows and swales always produce the heaviest crops when the rains are more abundant, if they are not in excess; and on farms where underdrainage has been practiced, it is useless to hope for any deliberate scheme for improvement. The most that the co-operation of any town board of advisers. As an instance in point—I have repeatedly offered to undertake full invariably be noticed that the grass, etc., growing near the mouths of the drains is much more luxuriant than that immediately adjacent but which does not receive the benefit of the flowage. Places which receive the wash from the roads too, are remarkable for their fertility and are easily distinguished from the less favored portions of the field.

And what is true of grass is equally applicable to all those crops that grow better in moist than in dry

Curing Hay.

[As the subject of curing hay is always one of inerest to farmers, and methods widely different are of L. F. Scott of Bethlehem, Ct., as described in the Country Gentleman, though without endorsing his views. It may lead to more investigation for intelligent farmers, and watch the effects of hay improperly ared more closely.—Ens.]

gent farmers, and watch the effects of hay improperly cured more closely.—Ecs.]

"In offering my mode of curing hay, I expect some will dissent from it, but I have tried to be a practical farmer, and find out the best way and time to do all things. I begin haying by cutting the marky socied pieces first, for they are usually coarse, of rank growth, generally clover and timothy. I cut before the timothy is in blossom, cure it but little, and fill my horse barn first with coarse early hay, dried a trifle more than for cattle, to avoid smoke, but if the horse barn is filled in one or two days, the smoke, if any, will all be on top, as my last year's experience shows; but perhaps I ought to state that in a former article, I spoke of cutting my hay early, half make it, and put it in a tight barn. Now, in that letter I meant just what I said; I do what some consider but half-make my hay, for I think of what one of my neighbors said of another: Neighbor A. let some grass to be out on shares; he told them to cure it thoroughly; saying that neighbor B. don't make his hay any—and I will here say that neighbor B. always has fat cattle, and neighbor A. always had poor ones as long as he lived;—so when I make hay, that is my mind, and I act accordingly. Last year was an uncommon season for getting hay—no rain to hinder, and we never put up a cock of hay. I do not believe in the practice when it can be avoided; it is too much work. My way is to get on the mower about four o'clock, or five, as I choose, mow down what is wanted to cart the next day, and if it rains before morning it will not hart; it will be drying or wilting for the next day. If the sun shines we commence poking it a little before the dew is off, and keep strring it until every drop of water is out, and then cart it. I will give an instance: A neighbor, who is a practical and thorough farmer, was helping me one day, and he says to me, 'Are you going to have the rest of that hay carted tonight?' I told him I was if time permitted. He said that he could wring w wring juice from it then. 'Perhaps so,' I said, 'but bring it in.' They did so, and no harm came from

age my haying:
One day last season I got upon the machine about One day last season I got upon the machine about 4 o'clock, and out two acres of stout herds grass, and the next morning at 8 o'clock we began to poke it up, three of us. When we were through the first time, I got on to the Whitcomb rake and raked after cart, where two or three acres had been carted the day before, raking the ground all over as usual, but I was sick that day, and I hitched the horse near the house, and went on to the bed. The men came in and eat their dinners and went back to poking the hay. Some one of the family came in and said it looked like a shower. I sprang up and went out and got on the horse rake, drove to the other end of the meadow and told one of the men to bring the cart and oxen, the other to folthe men to bring the cart and oxen, the other to fol-low the rake and just part the hay in very small heaps and in a very few minutes a load was ready, and the was pitching if the hay was dry enough; he said no, and it was so heavy that he couldn't pitch it, but I raked and parted it all, and the men carted it, and the shower worked off. Had the hay not been stirred thoroughly, and every jot of water got out, it would have smoked when foddered out, but I marked the mow where it lay, and foddered it out myself, and but a mere trifle of smoke could be seen, and that not the cheky kind which arises from hay put in wet. The cattle ate it with avidity, seemed to like it better than sun scorched, dried up hay. This was in the middle of the mow, and all the rest was like unto it.

I keep the water out of the hay mow, and put the juice in. No one knows the use of a hay tedder but those who have them. July first is the usual time to cut the early pieces of grass, as soon as the heads appear; before that the grass has not matured enough to make good, healthy hay; it will scour cattle too much; but as soon as it is fit to cut, our best and most thrifty farmers here put up a quantity of itself.

most thrifty farmers here put up a quantity of itself to feed cows and oxen on late in the spring, but why

Product of an Alderney Heifer.

We notice in Morris' Rural Advertiser for this

We notice in Morris' Rural Advertiser for this month, a communication from John R. Penrose, Esq., of Philadelphia, who resides about half the year upon and manages one of the most beautifully-situated, and productive farms in Chester county. Of course he has good stock. He has everything of the best. But we now want to speak of a good Alderny Heifer of his, or rather let Mr. Penrose speak for himself: "I have a heifer, bred by myself, that will be but three years old the latter part of this month. She is a grade Alderney, and was the first calf of a heifer whose dam was, from her appearance, part Devon, and had but little to recommend her at the pail. I kept her until she had her second calf, and then sold her to a butcher, not considering her to be a profitable cow. Her first calf, that I now have, was sired by a Jersey (Alderney) bull; and before she was two ble cow. Her first calf, that I now have, was sired by a Jersey (Alderney) bull; and before she was two years old, after her first calf, made 3½ lbs of butter in seven days. This season, after her second—say four weeks since—we tried her again; and in seven days, or fourteen milkings, she made 16 lbs. and 1 oz. of butter. She is a small cow, much under the average size, and fearing an error, after the lapse of one week I had her again tried, this time weighing the milk at each milking. The heifer was, during this trial given extra feed, which consisted of four quarts of ship-stuff and fine corn meal, mixed in equal quantities, night and morning—being turned out at pasture during the day and at night. At the expiration of 3½ days or seven milkings, we found she had given 140 lbs. of milk, and the butter made from it weighed 9 lbs. and seant one ounce, equal to 18 lbs. per week, which I am now well satisfied is correct, and have not a doubt but that, had the extra feed been continued, she would have made 18 lbs. in the week of fourteen milkings; which, taking into consideration the size of the cow, is greater than I ever knew.

is greater than I ever knew."

Here is another proof of the value of this stock for dairy purposes, and bears out again the ground we have so long taken, viz: that though the product of milk and butter may be twenty-five per cent. less than that of large breeds of dairy cattle generally upon our farms, the increased price at which the butter can be sold would fully make up this loss, leaving to the credit account of the farmer a gain of twenty-five per cent. in food saved, besides enjoying the pleasure of having upon his premises these beautiful docile animals. But here we have a product of milk and butter equal to that of the most favored breed.—Ger. Telegraph.

Preservation of Meat by Sulphureous Fumigation.

We had an opportunity, on Thursday last, of seeing a fewl which had been preserved for more than a week in excellent condition for the table, by being subjected to funigation with sulphur, according to a process recommended by Dr. Dewar of Kirkoaldy. The process is similar to that which Dr. Dewar has recently practiced, with great success, for the prevention of cattle plague, and consists in simply placing the meat to be preserved in a room in which sulphur is burned, and which is closed as far as possible against the admission of fresh air. The process has been repeatedly tested within the last few weeks, and always, we are informed, with the most satisfactory results. A sheep's head was kept fresh for 13 days: a crab, which is known to be a peculiarly perishable edible, was kept perfectly sweet for eight days; and a lamb's head and pluck after being kept four days and a haif, was prepared for the table, and pronounced to be in excellent condition. The plan succeeds quite as well with fish-haddooks, which had been fumigated two or three times, having been found quite fresh after seven days. It is evident that a process so simple, and so easily practiced, will confer a great benefit upon private households; while, if found equally efficacious on a more extended scale, it is calculated to produce an entire revolution in the preparation and preservation of what are now know as salted provisions.—Scottish Farmer.

To PRESERVE Eggs.—The best method I know of t To Prisserve EGGs.—The best method I know of to preserve eggs, says a correspondent of an exchange, is to fill the pores of the shell with fresh clean lard, so as to exclude all air. It is my opinion that this simple and easy method is preferable to any now in use. Some put them in limewater, some lay them down in salt, some put them in sawdust. But the lime cooks them, so they have a dried appearance; salt has a similar offect—while eggs saturated with lard, as fan as my experience goes, open fresh and nice.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the FARRER will be credit ed in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

Laying of the Atlantic Cable.

The successful laying of the Atlantic cable is at last announced. The electric wire now unites the continents of Europe and America-and the first intelligence it flashes across the ocean is we trust, an augury of the benificent influence which this important ent is destined to exercise upon the civilized world. It brings the unexpected but grateful information of the cessation of hostilities upon the continent of Europe and the signing of a treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria. It is to be earnestly hoped that all its future messages will be only those of "Peace on

Perhaps there may yet be some doubt in regard the continuous successful working of the cable, notwithstanding the fortunate issue of the experiment thus far. It will be recollected how soon the rejoicings over a similar event in 1858 were suddenly turned into disappointment by the partial interrup tion of the communication and finally by the total cessation of the signals. The new cable is yet to be subjected to the test of experiment. But it is be-lieved now that a most important part of the work has been safely accomplished, that science and experience have discovered the means of overcoming all other difficulties in the way of a full realization of the fruits of this great enterprise. For the sake of the brave and constant hearts whose strong faith in its ultimate success has sustained them through disappointment and failure and sacrifice to the end, and for the sake of the grand results to humanity and to science which are to follow the demonstration of its successful practical working, we sincerely trust that it may prove to be so. All the present circumstances and indications certainly encourage most confident hopes of its continued efficiency as a means of rapid and reliable intercourse between the old world and the new. A very few days will set the question forever at rest.

The subjoined despatch from Hon. Cyrus W. Field, on of the earliest and most indomitable among the projectors and friends of the enterprise, gives a brief history of the means of laying the cable from the time of leaving the shores of Ireland to the arrival of the Great Eastern at Newfoundland:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27. The steamship Great Eastern left Sheerness on Saturday noon, June 30th, and arrived at Beerhaven Thursday norning, July 5th, and there received the balance of her coal and provisions.

The other steamers accompanying the telegraphic fleet joined the Great Eastern at Reerhaven as follows:

William Carey and Terrible on Friday, the 6th, the Albany on the 7th, and the Medway on Tuesday, the

ble was landed from the Wm. Carey, and at 2:30 next raing the laying was successfully completed, and end, buried in 94 fathoms—lat. 51 deg. 04 min, long. 11 deg. 06 min.—distance from the telegraph house at Valentia 17 1-2 miles; and 29 1-2 miles of

cable paid out.
On Wednesday, 11th inst., Her Majesty's ship Raccoon arrived at Beerhaven, to render all the as-

sistance in her power.

On Thursday, 12th, the Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible, and Raccoon sailed from Beerhaven. On Friday, 13th, the chore end was connected to the main cable and the Great Eastern, and at 2:40 p.m., the telegraphic fleet started for Newfoundland, and the Records returned to Velentic.

and the Raccoon returned to Valentia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order—
Terrible ahead of the Great Eastern on the starboard; the Medway on the port and the Albany on the starboard quarter. Weather thick and foggy with heavy

nautical miles, perfect.	Miles run.	Cable laid
Saturday, July 14,	108	116
Sunday, 15,	128	139
Monday, 16,	116	137
Tuesday, 17,	118	138
Wednesday, 18,	105	125
Thursday, 19,	122	129
Friday, 20,	*117	127
Saturday, 21,	122	136
Sunday, 22,	128	138
Monday, 23,	121	138
Tuesday, 24,	121	135
Wednesday, 25,	112	130
Thursday, 26,	128	134
Friday, 27,	112	118

miles, cable paid out 29 miles, makes the distance run 1669 miles, and paid out 1864 miles. Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A M. Friday, 27th. the average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at the average of of miles per hour—total stack

The weather has been more appleasant than I have known on the Atlantic at this season of the year. We have had alternate day of rain, sunshine, fogs and

ships.
After taking in coals the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year and recover the end and complete the second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the Medway will preceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St.

The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages will be sent to Europe in order in which they are received at Heart's Content.

I cannot find words to convey my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the nautical engineering and electrical departments of this enterprise and the difficulties which must have been seen to be appreciated. In fact all on board of the telegraph fleet and all connected with the enterprise on shore have done their best to have the cable made and laid in perfect condition, and he who rules winds and waves

in perfect condition, and he who rules winds and wave have erowned their united efforts with perfect success (Signed) Cyru's W. Firen. The following is the first published despatch which

came over the wires, being extracts from the London Times of July 27th: HEART'S CONTENT, July 27,

graph:
It is a great work. The glory of the nation

A previous telegram says that five days arm etween Austria and Prussia commenced at no

There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming the victory.

There was a severe engagement on the 20th off the Island of Lissa. The Austrians claimed the victory. They must the Italian iron clads, running down one and blowing up three.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune speaks of an accident to Gen. O. O. Howard. While riding down the Avenue on Saturday morning, coupling-pole of his carriage broke. oming detached from the body of the carriage, the horses became frightened, the driver was lently over the driver's seat against the dashboard. Having only one arm, he could not break his fall, but fortunately was but slightly injured.

The amount contributed in New York in aid of the Portland sufferers up to Wednesday last was \$119,558. In addition the banks had subscribed

There will be no services in the Univers Church in this city during the ensuing three Sabbaths, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Moor, having been granted a vecation during that period.

ring rain on Friday of last week, and also y offernoon and night. Notwithstanding d somewhat with the work of haying, it

branches, but failed to receive the signature of the President. Senator Patterson of Tennessee, who held the office of Judge of one of the Confederate Courts, and was thereby disqualified from taking his seat as Senator, nevertheless was permitted to perjure himself before the Senate and the country by swearing that he had "never sought, accepted nor attempted to most surely draw down some awful judgment upon construction of any office whatever under

A COMMENDABLE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT. We take pleasure in chronocling the fact that an earnest effort has been put on foot by public spirited citizens by the writer to the prison at Florence. The account effort has been put on foot by public spirited citizens residing on the east side of the river in this city, for the establishment of a High School. Such an institution is needed, and we have no doubt will be liberally sustained by those whose children are to reap advantage from the educational facilities thus offered. The following report of a meeting held to consider the subject has been furnished us by the Secretary for publication:

"A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the North Parish was held in their church on Friday evening, July 27th, to consider what measures can be taken to promote the cause of education.

"Howard Pettengill, Esq., was called to the chair and opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.

"He introduced to the audience Prof. G. T. Fletcher, who delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture upon

"Howard Pettengill, Esq., was called to the chair and opened the meeting with appropriate remarks.—
"He introduced to the audience Prof. G. T. Fletcher, who delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture upon Public Education. The subject was considered in its relation to the life and growth of the nation, the meral and social relations of society, and the wants of the rising generation. The speaker also forcibly demonstrated the necessity and possibility of more and better instruction for the youth of this vicinity than can be obtained in the common school. The lecture was received with much approbation by the audience and a copy requested for publication. A Committee, consisting of gentlemen from nearly every district east of the river and from the lower section of Vassalboro', was chosen to make arrangements for establishing a

"The North Parish church is no longer needed exclusively for religious purposes and by the expendi-ture of a few hundred dollars it can be put in excel-lent condition for a High School, and still answer the

"A first-class school can be maintained at a moder-ate rate of tuition, which will meet the wants of these who now have to seek an education abroad. Such a school the people intend to have in operation by the first of September. Let all help the good work. Alfred Shaw, Secretary."

wheat producing sections of our land we have reports with resolutions declaring that there is nothing to that the crop will be an average one, while in nearly that the crop will be an average one, while in nearly the duty of the Executive to investigate the facts conall the States rye is represented as heavy; oats full; barley doing well; hay abundant; corn-especially in New England-fully up to the average of former years, notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring; the programme of Commencement exercises of Water-potatoes—of which a much larger breadth was planted last spring than usual—generally very healthy; and Exhibition of the Junior Class at the B ptist Church, fruit of all kinds promising an abundance. From the Elm street. Tuesday, Aug. 7-Class Day exercises, South, reports state that the yield of wheat is heavier including the Smoking the Pipe of Peace, &c., which and the quality better, especially in the border States, are held on the College Grounds in the forenoon; in than was anticipated, and the crop has already been the evening, at the Church, Oration before the Literasecured. In regard to cotton, intelligence from the ry Societies, by J. M. Manning, D. D., of Boston, extreme South is more and more encouraging, and a fair average yield will reward the laborers for their extreme trials under which and with great adverse ating Class, in the evening, Concert at the Church, by circumstances, they have labored. Canadian and the Band; immediately after, a Grand Ball will come Provincial journals give cheering accounts of crops in off, at the Town Hall; also the President's Levee, at those sections; while from England, according to the Mark Lane Express, the crop prospects are more Portland, will furnish the music. A general invitaencouraging than they were carlier in the season.

HUNT'S BLOCK. This fine building—erected from lege to be determined upon. the stores upon the main floor will be ready for occuwill present a neat and attractive appearance, forming attempt of the police to disperse a procession of Stevens, one of the most thorough and accomplished wounded and the dying.

cruiting agent in this city, tried in June, 1865, by former practical political relations to the Union, the Court Martial at Washington, for alleged defrauding of the government, and sentenced to ten years conof the government, and sentenced to ten years con-finement in the New Hampshire State Prison, and to Taylor, Maynard, Stokes, Cooper, Campbell, Arnell, pay a fine of \$45,000, has been released under a redent general order of the President, and fine remitted. declared entitled to seats, on taking the required oath The numerous friends of Mr. Delaney believe him to of office. Messrs. Fowler and Patterson of the Senate; have beenwrongfully sentenced, and are made rejoiced and Mesers. Maynard, Stokes, Taylor, Cooper and at his early discharge.

gusta Trotting Park-which has been fitted up and put in superior order by the proprietors, Messrs. Thayer Keegan—will be opened on Tuesday of next week, August 7th. The opening trot will take place early in the forenoon, between four year old colts, owned respectively by Messrs. Shaw and Springer of this city. viz. \$100, \$50, \$30 and \$20, which are to he trotted for during the day, and parties interested can obtain particulars relating to the same by addressing the proprietors at this place. Tickets adm

During the rain of Friday of last week, Allen ult., in Topsham between the first nine of the Frank-ambard, Esq., had out sixteen hundred tumbles of lin Club of Topsham and the second nine of the Cushhay on his well known "Hartwell farm," on the East noc Club of this city, was won by the former—the side of the river, or what was estimated at forty tons. score standing 37 to 30. The Cushnocs challenges We will venture the assertion that no other farmer in the winning Club to play them in Augusta, but the the State has this season had the same quantity of hay principal of the Franklin School, with which the play-

A POCKET MICROSCOPE. We have received from Charles A. Pierce, the agent in this city, one of Chase's Improved Pocket Microscopes, which is a useful and convenient article and is ad-pted to all trades and refessions. For detecting counterfeit money, looking t clothes, seeds, insects and minute natural objects. it is well worth the one dellar asked for it.

of Augusta, and the second to Leonard W. Rundlet of The Methodist, First Baptist, and Free Baptist ties of this city will have a Sabbath School excur Thursday to the Mouth of the River on the eamer Starlight, leaving here at 7 o'clock and sching at Bath. A chowder will be furnished.

Beq., of this city, were recently purchased by him of Abram Woodward Eq., of Bangor at a cost of \$1500. They were sired by the well known Eastman horse, before and as spicy as ever. formerly of Exeter, Malne, now advertised in our col-umns as "Don Juan" and owned by Mr. Henry Taylor of Waterville, where he has been kapt for the past

exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

A COMMENDABLE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT. We

rendered services in conveying boxes of small pox clothing to be sold in Washington. In connection with these matters a large number of documents are submitted. In all of the schemes it is shown that Davis was concerned, and the committee argue that the fact is a bar to the plea that he and his associates were incanable of the crime of assassination.

were incapable of the crime of assassination.

In further confirmation of this view copies are given In further confirmation of this view copies are given of letters from a foreigner named DeKalb, who proposed to blow up the Capitol at Washington when "Abe and his myrmidons and the northern Congress members were assembled there." One of these letters is endorsed by Walker, the rebel Secretary of War. Another letter from one Panamore, states that he had found a means of disposing of the leading characters of the North in an underhanded manner, bears the endorsement of Jefferson Davis himself.—Another letter from one H. C. Dunham, directly proposing the assassination of Seward, Iancoln, Greeley, Prentice, &c., written to Davis and referred by him to the rebel Secretary of War is produced. The Committee urge that these letters prove conclusively that

mittee urge that these letters prove conclusively that Davis and his Cabinet knew that plots of assassination

were on foot.

Copious extracts from the testimony given at the trial of Payne, Mrs. Surratt and their accomplices are submitted, all tending to confirm that opinion. It is also stated that affidavits had been taken by the which we have access, the accounts from the crops throughout the country are most encouraging. The favorable weather of the latter part of June and the whole of July, has set aside all prophecies of evil and mittee these parties retracted, but without giving any mittee the position; from every road, from every road, from every road, from every point of the position; from every road, from every road, from every point of the position; from every road, from every point of the position; from every road, from e which we have access, the accounts from the crops

> COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE. The following in count of the Memorial for Fallen Soldiers of the Col-

pancy by the middle or last of the month. They are to be all finished with chestnut, which, when stained, city on Monday the 30th. The riot was caused by an omething quite unique for this city. The stores are men and to prevent the reassembling of the Constituo be occupied respectively by George Hunt, fruits and tional Convention of 1864. The riot continued for groceries; Joseph Anthony, hats, caps and furs; and several hours, and was finally ended by the populace and police obtaining possession of the building where esirable offices in the second story, and in the third the Convention was held and the indiscriminate masis a hall 50 by 54 feet, with a good entrance from the sacre of the members and the freedmen who could not street. The work is under the charge of Mr. Geo. G. make their escape. The hospitals are filled with the

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE. The President having signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee to its Leftwich of the House, have been sworn in and taken

A correspondent makes the following inquiry is regard to the taxation of Stockholders in National

taxed for their stocks in the same, where the bank is not located? or in other words, can A. who lives in the town of B. be taxed for his stock in a bank located We reply, that according to the laws of the State persons owning shares in National Banks, and not re-

siding in the town where the bank is located, cannot be taxed for said shares. The base ball match played on Saturday 21st

ers are connected, refused his consent. PRIZE DECLAMATION AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The Monday evening of last week. The music by the Augusta Orchestra was much enjoyed by the large audience gathered in the Congregational church. The speaking was of a very creditable character through-out. The first prize was awarded to Orville D. Baker

the card of B. H. HINDS. Esq., in another column Music by the Sabbath School children, under the di-rection of Mr. Bangs. Tickets, 50 cts. for adults, 25 cts. for children.

fact that the assistant editor of that paper persisted in the recent five in that city. His name was—Scissors

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

mile and a half from Sudowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge say Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orohards. Three quarters of a mile-down the Bistritz a big red brick house, with a high brick chimney near it, and some large wooden buildings along side it were unmistakably warchouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, completed the village of Dohelnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens. Behind Dohelnitz and between that village and the high road which runs through Sadowa, there lies a large thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about ten feet above the ground, and the cutdown branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees the ground, and the cut down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river, to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow round Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, Above and beyond these villages and woods in the course of the river, the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens, and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the dens, and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cisliwes. The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub. At 7 o'clock Prince Frederic Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward his better by and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward his better was a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground but keeping most beautiful lines. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to sain the bridge the rain the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys infantry and their quick volleys in the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrians were seen running across the Austrians were seen running across

plied to the Austrian gans; but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very seen after the horse artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced, Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek on their left. Tress of Konniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rata gun, but always plowing up the earth and scatter-ing the mud in the men's faces.

FIERCE CANNONADE. As soon as the connected in front became serious, the gues of the 7th division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Aastrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed er wounded.
Gradually the Prussians cannonade appeared to get
stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnits
and Dohalicha retired up the hill, but the guns at
Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at 10 o'clock the battery

turned on Mokrowens, and at 10 o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little.

FIGHTING ABOUND THE VILLAGES.

While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down toward the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convonient undulation of ground. The Eighth division came down on the left-hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for attack on Sadowa; while the 3d and 4th divisions, on the right hand side of the road, prepared to storm Bohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete, the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the 7th division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand to hand fighting. The 27th regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village; the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses and taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

It was ten o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dobelnitz and Mokrowens. The columns advantaged horses are disabled—the fire increases in its intensity horses are disabled—the fire increases in its intensity the results and saled—their horses are disabled—the fire increases in its intensity the prussians had become evident, is contained in a letter from another was correspondent of the London Times:

The London Times that the greatest battle of the present age was won by the superior prowess of the victors, and was not the consequence of a merely mechanical advantage. The needle gun added, no doubt, to the completeness

It was ten o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. The columns advanced, covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired first upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways against the defenses of the houses, and the velleys exercise though

without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inche of their way. The Austrian infairty held the bridges and villages in force, and fired first apon them as they approached. The Prussians could at a vance but slowly along the narrow ways against the defenses of the houses, and the volleysaveeing through the cashs seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians is the street of the position, the same that they could not as to be delived than their opposites but they could not as to be they this the Austrian Jagers first blindly where they could tell, by hearing, that the street improved there positions, street and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouth the could be suggested to the street improved their positions, and the street improved their positions, altered the street improved their positions, altered they are they lost uses at a wery yard of their advances. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its five yeardises of the centery's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous haves among the house. Mohrowens and Debelaits both caught five, and the shelfs fell quickly and with farful effect among the desenders of the flaming hamber; the Austrian grant alto played upon the attacking infantry. The Austrian grant alto played upon the attacking infantry, who had been the fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and with farful effect and the street fell quickly and the street fell quickly the street fell quickl

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa, the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a half from Sadowa. A person standing the control of the sadowa, it is advance, if not actually being pushed back.

the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns spened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The first shot was fired about half-past seven. The Prussian horse artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian gans, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonada possisted of the state of the first shot was fired about half-past seven. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and the state of the superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and

Large numeers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till

nine o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about seven. The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire for there are supposed to have been nearly one thousand five hundred guns in action, of which seven hundred and fifty were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect upon the issue, as, unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank. It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skillful and that their ar-

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skillful and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about two hundred and fifty thousand. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number.

of killed, wounded or prisoners.
The London Times says that "the incidents of this

"The Austrian right and reserves become more unsteady, but their artillery contests every foot of ground. Suddenly a spattering of musketry breaks out of the trees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners, and on the column of infantry drawn up the slopes below. The gunners fall on all sides—their horses are disabled—the fire increases in its intensity—the Prussians on the ridge press on over the plateau: here is an awful catastrophe—two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it, re-

Mecting of the City Council.

Accourse. July 28, 1895.

Beger of the City Marshal was need and approved.

The present of the City Section of Personal and subscriptor in the City Section of the State of Soldows and Indian Times of Soldows an While the Austrian was hesitating the Prussian was noting. The lines of dark blue which came to sight from the right teemed from the vales below as if the earth yielded them. They filled the whole background of the awful picture of which Klum was the centre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague road. In square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither—everywhere pouring in showers of daudy precision—penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men, ready to die if they could do no more. Chesta and Visa were now burning, so that from right to left the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and muskerry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honor of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was 3 o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free the centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass toward Konniggrats, quivering and all the states of the lovel men of the left of the flower of the left of the flower of the left of the flower of the late rebellion, the commutation dressolution instructing the rations accuraing to them so called. Passed. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expection of forest Britain.

Mr. Cowan objected and the resolution goes over. Mr. Poland, as a test question, moved to take up the Bankrupt bill, and call the yeas and nays. Mr. Sherman moved to lay Mr. Poland's motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas 11, nays 14.

A resolution requesting the President to enter into commercial and fashing arrangements with the British Provinces was instroduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The civil Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment directing the Secretary of War to pay out of the commutation dark funds for every slave belonging to the late resolution instruction of war during the secretain price of satisfactors and seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was 3 o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free the centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass toward Konniggratz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand. The Austrian cavalry still liung like white thunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Konniggratz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy.

The grip of the Prussians could not be shaken. What happened more I can only tell from hearsay. But I am told that at the fast the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost, and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the ganners threw their pieces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they verreated; that men were drowned in hundreds as they verreated; that men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges hustily laid, and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns of the law concerning certain acts previously in force. In effect this restores the act of the three-fourths of the crease of American seamen which the properties of the flusse.

over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous hoet, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Benelek exclaim:

'All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too!'

The process of the slain of the committee of the whole was referred to the committee of the whole was referred to the committee of the whole was reserved to the committee of the whole was reserved to the committee of the whole

REPORT ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS. The reports of and ordered to be printed. It consists of the wool the Select Committee of Congress appointed to invessections of the revised tariff bill passed by the House the Select Committee of Congress appointed to investigate all the matters connected with the Memphis riots and massacres, signed by Representatives Washburn of Illinois, and Broomall of Pennsylvania, was made to the House on Wednesday last. The following abstract of the report is 'taken from the New York abstract of the report is taken from the New York

pretext for an organized massacre of the colored people of Memphis, regardless of age, sex or condition, inspired by the teachings of the Press, and led on by the sworn officers of the law, comprising the City Government and others.

The whole evidence discloses the killing of men, women and children, the innocent, unarmed and defenceless, pleading for their lives and crying for mercy; the wounding, beating and maltreating of a still greater as number; burning, pillaging and robbing; the consequence of the law, comprising the City Government and others.

The Spaulding offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if compatible with the public interests. Adopted.

The Senate amendment to the preamble and resolution admitting Tennessee were concurred in—yeas 92, tion admitted to the present to the present to cause the The whole evidence discloses the killing of men, women and children, the innocent, unarmed and defenceless, pleading for their lives and crying for mercy; the wounding, beating and maltreating of a still greater number; burning, pillaging and robbing; the consuming of dead bodies in the flames; the burning of dwellings; the attempts to burn up whole families in their houses, and the brutal and revoking ravishing of defenceless and terror-stricken women. The report of defenceless and terror-stricken women. The report of the commencement of the present of the prosecution from the rebel army. Mr. Spaulding offered a resolution requesting the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if compatible with the public interests. Adopted. The Senate amendment to the present of the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if the public interests. Adopted. The Senate amendment to the president to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued if the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be discontinued in the United States against Fenians to be disconti gives a circumstantial account of the commencement of the difficulties, the renewal of the disturbances, the shooting of negroes, brutal murders, what the riot was, the cowardice of the mob; the burning of Lincoln Chapel, and other features of the mob: and recapitulates the number of colored people killed at 46, whites 2, wounded 75, rapes on colored women 5, maltreated 10, robberies 100, houses and cabins burned 91, moved to amend by substituting for it the bill lately churches 4, school-houses 12. Value of property depassed by the Senate. He did this he said to get the

The Committee say, in their several conclusions, that from the testimony taken, from personal observation and what they could learn in regard to the feeling in Memphis, and indeed through that entire section. The Sentence Committee. As amended the bill passed, and goes to the House.

The joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldies was amended and passed.

Mr. Sherman called up the tariff bill lately passed Ing in Memphis, and in-feed through that entire section of the country, they are of the opinion that there is little loyalty to the Government and flag. The state of things in Memphis is very much now as it was before the breaking out of the rebellion. Many of the same newspapers published then are published.

Mr. Sherman called up the tariff bill lately passes by the House.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the section repealing fishing bounties and supported the proposition in speech.

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. of the same newspapers published then are published now, and by many of the same men who, during the war, were in the rebel armies fighting for the over-throw of the Government. Professing to accept the situation, they seem inspired with as deadly a hatred against the Government as ever, and are guilty of the

An amendment was adopted that in calculating each against the Government as ever, and are guilty of the
same incitation to violence, persecution and oppression
toward the men holding opinions obnoxious to theirs,
that they were toward the men who were well-disposed

An amendment was adopted that in calculating eac
man's bounty, all State, county, city and private boun
ties be deducted therefrom.

Mr. Sherman stated that it would take over thre

toward the Union men in 1861.

The Committee say deliberately that in their judgment there will be no safety to loyal men either white or black, should the troops be withdrawn, and no military protection afforded. They believe that the riots and massacre of Memphis are only a specimen of what would take place throughout the entire South should the Government fail to afford adequate military protection. Indeed, the Committee believe the sentiment of the South which they observed is not a sentiment of full acquiescence in the results of the war, but that there is among them a lingering hope that their favorite doctrine of secession the same as ever. Though they have been beaten by arms, they assert and maintain that the principle is the same, and hope for its vindication hereafter in some way. In view of the fact that the state of public sentiment is such in Memphis that it is conceded that no punishment whatever can be meted out to the perpetrators of these outrages by the civil authorities, and in view of the fact, that the city authorities repudiate any liability for the property of both the Government to arrest, try and punish the offenders by military authority, and also, by the same authority, levy a tax upon the citizens of Memphis sufficient to cover the loses of all property destroyed."

The question was then taken on adopting the amendment of Mr. Wilson equalizing bounties as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood yeas 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. The vote stood was 14, nays 22, and the amendment of Mr. Blouse 14, nays 22, and the amendment thority, levy a tax upon the citizens of Memphis suffi-cient to cover the losses of all property destroyed."

Boynton 8th Maine, to be Brigadier Generals by

Major Frank M. Drew, 15th Maine, to be Lieuter ant Colonel of volunteers by brevet. Lieutenants John O. Kidder, Chas. C. Graham Samuel E. Hunt, George C. Coburn and Henry C. Cotton, all of the 29th Maine, to be Captains of volum

The following nominations of Maine officers cond Lieutenants in the regular army, in accordance

Congress having created the offices of General

States, the highest rank in these branches of service, Lieut. General Grant has been nominated and unanimously confirmed to the one, and Vice Admiral Farragut to the other. Major General Sherman has also been nominated and confirmed as Lieutenant General.

The Portland Star has received a private letter from Capt. C. C. Richardson, late of the 19th Major General star of of the Army and Admiral of the Navy of the United

from Capt. C. C. Richardson, late of the 12th Maine, recently shot at Thomasville, Ga., by a reconstructed ber from Tennessee.

The bill restoring to the possession of loyal owners the land confiscated by the rebel authorities was passed. from his wound. A party of soldiers were sent to ar-rest Lightfoot, but he succeeded in making his escape.

the land confiscated by the recog authorities was passed to pay the Tennessee members.

An order was passed to pay the Tennessee members.

The curious and genial article entitled "Newspaperiana," in the number of Harper's Magazine for August, was written by James I. Beleber, Eaq., formerly of this city, now of Ellsworth, and will we are erly of this city, now of Ellsworth; and will, we are pleased to learn be followed by others of similar char-

Tool Company was totally destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock. It was found on fire by the employees when they went to their accounts of W. P. Wingsta, Collector of Bangor, Me., was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. tal. The loss is estimated at from six to eight thou-

the service. He has been a courteous and gentleman-

ready to serve his old customers to the mutual prefit and advantage of all concerned.

new and commodious banking room in Williams' Block, in this city, on Monday of this week.

Congressional Summary.

Thirty-Nintle Congress-First Session.

ment the release of the Fenian prisoners recently cap tured in Canada, was adopted—yeas 192, nays 2

Times:

"They say the outbreak of the disturbance resulted from a collision between some policemen and discharged colored soldiers, which was seized upon as a pretext for an organized massacre of the colored people of Memphis, regardless of age, sex or condition, inspired by the teachings of the Press, and led on by

A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Foreign Affairs consider the expediency of reporting a bill applying the same regulations towards the Fenian belligerents that Great Britian applied to the rebels. The bill regulating the time and manner for holding elections for senators in Congress was passed.

SENATE. Mr. Wilson called up the Army bill, and

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the section repealing

The amendment appropriating \$1,500,000 to repair the levees of the Mississippi was adopted. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment by adding the bill

ties be deducted therefrom.

Mr. Sherman stated that it would take over three

see were correct, and recomme

BREVET CONFIRMATIONS. The following brevet appointments of Maine officers have been confirmed by the Senate:

Cuvier Grover, Rufus Ingalls, and Francis Fessenden to be Major Generals in the Regular Army by Manage of the Committee on Ways and Provided that they be sever in the report was agreed to.

Messrs. Maynard, Stokes and Taylor of Tennessee then came forward and took the cast amid profound silence, which was succeeded by the applause and congratulations of the members.

The joint resolution suspending the taxes of the city of Portland was ruferred to the Committee on Ways

and Means.

The joint resolution modifying the custom laws pass The Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the Pertland sufferers by the fire in Portland was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WEDNESDAY, July 25. SENATE. E. G. Ross was sworn in as Senator from Kansas, vice Mr. Lane.

20,000 copies of the annual agricultural report were ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution to adjourn Congress at noon on

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up.

An amendment was adopted to pay the 1st Michigan Cavalry the cost of transportation home after

with the recommendation of the examining board, have been confirmed by the Senate:

In the 1st Artillery—Lieut. Constantine Chase of the Maine 3d Artillery.

In the 2d Artillery—Captain Adelbert B. Twitchell, 7th Maine.

In the 5th Artillery—Lt. Frank Thorpe, 7th Maine Battery.

In the 18th Infantry—Lieut. Col. E. A. True, 8th Maine.

A small adopted increasing the pay at \$5000 per annum and mileage at 20 cents per mile, commencing with the 89th Congress, by a vote of 23 yeas to 13 nays.

An amendment was adopted increasing the pay of An amendment was adopted increasing the pay of the Senate employees 20 per cent. The bill then passed. House. Air. Rice of Massachusetts, from the Com-

John W. Leftwich took the oath and seat as a mem-

passed.

The Senate bill for the payment of the public debt was reported from the Committee on Ways and Meshs and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report of the Investigating Committee on the Memphis dibts was presented, with the testimony.—
After a sharp debate it was ordered to be printed.

tal. The loss is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of \$2,500.

SENATE. The credentials of Mr. Patterson, sension of the sension of the war stationed in this city as U. S. Paymaster, has been honorably mustered out of the service. He has been a courteous and gentleman-

the service. He has been a courteous and gentlemanly officer and has faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

If It will be seen by his advertisement that Mr. Jes. Piper has taken possession of the elegant new store recently erected by him on Water atreet, and is ready to serve his old customers to the mutual prefit.

elearance was passed.

House. The House considered the bill authorisis the payment of rewards for the capture of Jeff. Day and the assessing of President Lincoln.

Mr. Stevens protested against \$8750 being paid to Col. Baker, a man, who, he said, was not out of this city at the time, and who made more money out of the

war than any other man.

After further debate the bill was amended so as to

After further debate the bill was amended so as to give Col. Conger, the commander of the expedition, \$15,000; L. C. Baker, \$8750; L. B. Baker and Doherty, \$5250; Major O'Beirne, \$2000; Serg. Corbett and each of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, \$1,653.—
The bill as thus amended was passed.

The joint resolution paying Mrs. Mary Phelps of Mo. \$20,000 to reimburso her for raising and equipping Union troops, for expenditures by her in aid of wounded Union soldiers, and for expenditures in behalf of orphans of Union soldiers was passed unanimously.

The bill reported by Mr. Banks yesterday, to more effectually preserve neutrality relations of the United States, was taken up. Its provisions were explained by Gen. Banks.

Mr. Banks.

Mr. Banks.

States, was taken up. Its provisions were explained by Gen. Banks.

Mr. Raymond moved a substitute.

The substitute was rejected and Gen. Banks' bill passed.

During the debate Gen. Banks stated that this bill was almost identical with the one passed during Washington's administration.

The fine of the railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice had no railway communication with Vienna, so that unless Cialdini be dislodged the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The Times of the life has yes: "Whatever forces the Austrians may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians.

Resolved, &c., That the Hon. Daniel of Factoria a Senator from the State of Tennessee, be admitted to his seat upon taking the usual eath to support the Constitution of the United States; and on taking eath presented by the act of Congress, the following words shall be emitted: "I have never sought, accepted, or the fact of the presented by the act of Congress, the following words shall be omitted: "I have never sought, accepted, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

ver under any authority or pretended authority in ostility to the United States.*

The bill authorizing the use of metric weights and leasures massed. measures passed. The bill exempting from duties articles for the relief of Portland passed.

Portland passed.

The Nebraska bill was again taken up, and the motion to recommit was lost.

An amendment that there shall be no distinction in

and two white regiments, and also a regiment of soouts to the present army. As thus amended it passed. By a vote of 25 to 13 the Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee increasing the pay of members of Congress and rejecting the Bounty bill. House. Mr. Boutwell presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln. The report was ordered to be printed.

The bill passed remitting duties on goods from foreign ports contributed for the relief of Portland, and allowing drawbacks of duties on lumber and materials three days truce, but not for an armistice.

The Austrians on retreating from Venetia had destroyed the bridges of the Lombard and Venetia Railroyal.

Nothing has been heard of peace negotiations and proferred mediation, Napoleon being practically disregarded by Prussia and Italy.

The Emperor is busy packing valuables ready to be sent to Carmon.

The Russian papers speak strongly against any interference by France in German matters.

Vienna journals deny the report of disaffection in Hungary.

opposed by Gen. Banks and non-concurred in.

The bill to equalize bounties was reported as an amendment.

An amendment was adopted striking out the section deducting from the bounties those paid by cities, counties, indivituals and States. The prohibition of payment to men discharged before the 9th of ..pril, 1865, was also stricken at the section of the section of the section of the section of payment to men discharged before the 9th of ..pril, 1865, was also stricken at the section of the secti was also stricken out. As thus amended the bill pass-

ed—yeas 63, nays 23.

The Conference Committee on the Army bill was discharged, they reporting that they were unable to agree with the Senate Committee, as the latter utterly

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool 19th, and Londonderry 20th, passed Farther Point for Quebec on the 28th.

The following is the latest news via Londonderry:

A concurrent resolution was adopted extending the session to 4.30 P. M. Saturday.

The joint resolution amending the oath of office in favor of Mr. Patterson of Tennessee was received from the Senate.

Veinna.

The Paris Moniteur says Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided Austria agreed to do the same and give her decision on the basis proposed within that period.

It is reported that Austria decided to refuse the provided Austria agreed to do the same and give her decision on the basis proposed within that period.

Mr. Maynard favored and Mr. Shellebarger opposed

Mr. Taylor supported the resolution.

Mr. Stokes opposed, saying that he regarded the test oath as the salvation of the Union men of the The Prussians had occupied Darmstadt.

Mr. Conkling opposed the resolution.

Finally the joint resolution amending the test oath
was tabled—88 against 31.

At 12.30 the Nebraska bill was taken up.

After debate the bill admitting Nebraska was pass-

THE HOOP SEIRT CURSE. Dr. Shattuck, physician of appetite and general debility. of the waterford, Me., Water-Cure, states in his lectures to ladies on uterine diseases and displacements, that the most fruitful among other causes of the alarming increase for the past fifteen years of those decorposes to the control of the con attributed to the wearing of hoop skirts. His argument is that they induce a current of air about the lower limbs, analogous to that produced about the ears when an umbrella is carried over the head, this ble for the absorbents to take away the fluids before tion in any part of the system, hence inflammation of the uterus, with its concomitant derangements. As the doc or is a uterine physician and surgeon of over twenty-five years experience, some deference may be given to his opinion on the subject.

Deafaces and Catarrh.

Certificate of H. C. Phillips, Esq. of Bangor:

I have suffered from deafaces and discharge from my car over fifteen years, and consulted and treated with eminent physicians without relief, but last fall I placed myself under the care of Dr. Carpenter at the Bangor House. He removed a polypus which he found there, and after about four months' treatment cured the discharge, and my hearing is very greatly benefitted. Twrite this in justice to Dr. Carpenter, and would advise the deaf to consult him. Any person interested can see me at my place of business

August 10th, 1866, and can be consulted as usual at

Mothers, are any of your family suffering from Bowel Complaints, which so much afflict at this season of the year? If so get a bottle of Dr. Bicknell's Syrup. It is sure, safe and reliable, and contains no origins.

foreign News.

The steamship Hibernian from Liverpool 16th, passed Farther Point for Quebec, an the 26th.

The latest reports from the Great Eastern were quite favorable. Steady progress was being made. On Sunday afternoon she had paid out 283 miles; distance run 268.

Nothing has transpired concerning the peace negotiations.

was almost identical with the one passed during Washington's administration.

After the passage of the Neutrality bill, the conference committee on the additional Tariff bill reported. The report was disagreed to—yeas 49, nays 55.

After some debaw the Hoase insisted on its amendments to the additional Tariff bill, and asked for another Conference Committee.

The joint resolution suspending the collection of taxes in the burned portion of Portland, was reported back by the Conference Committee with amendments and passed.

The bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans of Revolutionary soldiers was passed.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Austrians may nave addicted in global whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculation; should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything were needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg must have reached Vienna. Pressed by a deputation from the Viennese Municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defense of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering the Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit his military operations to the defense of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Austrian attack on at Floridoff Village, two or three miles from the town gates, where The bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans of Revolutionary soldiers was passed.

Friday, July 27.

Senare. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President to communisate such information as he may have concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British Provinces and the United States. Adopted.

Pending the motion to refer the Nebraska bill to the Committee on Territories, the Judiciary Committee reported the result of their investigation in the case of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee.

After a prolonged discussion Mr. Trumbull submitted the following joint resolution, which was adopted—years 35, nays 2; (Messrs. Chandler and Wade):

Resolved, &c., That the Hon. Daniel J. Patterson, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, be admitted to Senator from the State of Tennessee, be admitted to Rome to Italy.

ONE DAY LATER. The steamer Palmyra from Liverpool July 17th, arrived at New York 29th.

The German War.

An amendment that there shall be no distinction in suffrage on account of color was lost.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 24 to 18, and the Senators adjourned to take their dinner.

The bill furnishing transportation to soldiers furnished with artificial limbs passed.

The joint resolutions continuing in full effect all laws concerning the army enacted since July 4, 1861, was amended by adding the words "and now in force," and a mended by adding the words "and now in force," and a mended by adding the words "and now in force," and the troops were still advancing.

Two divisions were marching on Laudenburg to break communication between Olimetz and Vienna.

The Austrians had destroyed communication between Dresden and Prague was being re-established.

It is stated that negotiations are in progress for a three days truce, but not for an armistice. The Prussian headquarters was still at Brunn, but the troops were still advancing. Two divisions were marching on Laudenburg to

allowing drawbacks of duties on lumber and materials for rebuilding that city.

The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were then considered. That appropriating a million and a half for the levees of the Mississippi was opposed by Gen. Banks and non-concurred in.

In Southern Germany the Prussians established

ment has any intention of becoming an armed medi-

Beware of summer complaint amongst the children. Thousands of the little ones annually die from disorders of the stomach and bowels, and many, ah! too many homes are rendered desolate by the hands of this prevalent disorder. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a reliable remedy in all such cases, as well as for dyspepsia; indigestion, so'c-headache, sour stomach, want of anyetic and general debility.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

Round Hog,	12 00 to	14 00	Wood, soft,	8 00 to 4 6
Heef,		13		60 to 1 (
tard,	25 to		Culf Bkins,	20 to S
Eggs,	22 to		Hiden, by	7 to
Cheese,	20 to	00		75 to 1 4
Butter,	40 to		Pulled Wool,	50 to 8
New Apples,	2 00 to	3 00	Fleece Wool,	50 to 4
Dried Apples,	20 to	25	Lime,	1 75 to 2 0
Potatoes, The	1.50 to	2 00	Hay W ton,	10 00 to 13 0
Outs.	80 to	00	Red Top,	to
Heans,	2 25 to	3 00	Herdsgraas,	to
Barley,	67 to	85	Clover Seed,	to -
Corn.	1 05 to	1 10	Chickens W th,	22 to 2
Kye,	1 10 to	1 25	Turkeys W 1b.	15 to 2
Wheat,	material Prof. I	none	Veal,	8 to 1
Hye Meal,	1 25 to	1 50	Lamb W tb.	10to 1
Corn Meal,	1 10 to	1 20	Mutton # ib.	9to 1
Flour,	\$10.50 to	20.00	Clear Salt Pork,	\$20.00 to 22.0
ken & Co., and	Cony & Fa	urar.]	7257 e	and an are

CATTLE MARKETS.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Special Aotices.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER! The remedy is within reach of all. SMOLANDER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu. Compound Finis Extract of Buchn, will cure you of all Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Granel, Dropsy, and Chronic Gonorroes, and will renew and restore your exhausted and falling energies. If you have been a too eager votary of pleasure bothing will do you so much good as Smolantier's Extract Buchu. For many diseases incident to females, Smolander's Buchu is a sure and sovereign remedy. Get the genuine Price only \$1.

Sold by J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.

PESTACHINE

e hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all. GOODWIN & CO., RUST BROS. & BIRD,

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, Worn Lozenors. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box.

STODDARD'S OHOLERA SPECIFIC:

A sure Preventive and Cure for CHOLERA,

Cholera Morbus, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, S Complaints, Pain in the Stomach, Complaints, Pain in the Stomaon,
and Bowels, &c.

Its action is immediate and efficacious. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Oh kers season of 1842. Physicians use and recommend it. al-admit it to be the best Compound known for the complaints for which its designed.

STODDAND & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists and dealers in in Medicines.

I. WHESTER & OO., Nashun, N. H.,
3m23

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 25, 1866. MESSES. PERRY DAVIS & SON: Dear ser: —During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Slam and China, I found

that fearful scourge—the Cholera.

In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water, sweetened with sugar. Then, after about fifteen minutes, give a tab espoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief is obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the bowels and stomach with the Pain Killer, c/ear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who took the medicine faithfully in the way stated about eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP!

THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY. THE GREAT CHOLERA RESIDENCE AND A September 2. Also, Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramp in St anash or Bawels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painter's Colle, &c., and is warranted to crass or no pay. It purely vegetable, without a particle of opiate or narcotic. Highly aromatic, very pleasant to the taste, mild, but sure in its effects, warms and strengthens the system, acts like a charm, affording almost immediate relief, and a taste of the article will satisfy the most ingedulums of these facts. most incredulous of these facts.

Sid by all dealers in medicine. Prepared only by EDWARD

SUTTON, Providence, R. I. GEO. C. GOJDWIN & Co., of Bos-

DR. SETH ARNOLD' S BALSAM,

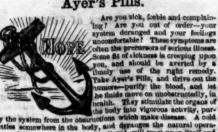
WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES

rgo variety of

A N C Y G O D S,
lery and Toys, Ladies' Traveling Bags and Baskets,
rs.-Baskets, Gents. Traveling Bags; with a large assorting
FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS and LINES.

JOSEPH PIP
LINES JOSEPH PIP

Ayer's Pills.



ify the system from the obscurdious which make disease. A cold settles somewhere is the body, and dynamics the natural operations of that part. This, if not relieved, will resot upon itself and the surrounding organs, producing general agravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pilis, and

AYER'S AGUE CURE, AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For the Speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent
Fever, Or Chills and Fever, Remittent
Fever, Chill Fever, Damb Ague, Periodical
Headache or Billous Headache, and Billous
Fevers indeed, for the whole class of diseases
originating in biliary derangement, caused
by the malarin of minamatic countries.
This remedy has rarely failed to eare the severet cases of
Chilis and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other
Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to
the patient. It contulus as quintine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you
will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold
by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. 2m34

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! The Bill to Equalize Bouutles has passed Congress.

All soldiers who enlisted in 1861-63 and 63, and served two years, or were discharged for wounds, are entitled to \$100. The heirs of soldiers who died from wounds or disease are entitled to the same amount. I shall attend to the prosecution of these claims personally, at the Department ** Washington, and having had a long and successful experience tat promise a prompt settlement at the most reasonable rates. On recolpt of discharge a receipt for the same and the proper blanks will be forwarded.

Address

B. H. HINDS,

Late Military State Agent,

July 31, 1866.

GOV. CONY; ADJT. GEN. HODGDON; HOR. J. G. BLAINE; HOR. L. M. MORRILL, HOR. Wm. P. FESSENDEN; HOR. HANNIBAL HAM. LIN; HOR. JOHN H. RICE.

J. o. Joice's

Double Action Force Pump. Double Action Force Fump,
For Wells, Cisterns, Railroad Stations, Factories and Vessels, has
no equal for power, case and workmanship and durability, has
a powerful air-chamber, will throw water SERTY FEET, ATTER RAISto the out of a sixty foot well, and neven can freeze. It is the
most successful deep well pump on this continent, and the only
one that will do what it is advertised to do, and is fast growing
into public favor. See well to your interest by investigating the
merits of this Pump, or you may have to say, as others have,
whad I known of this Pump before I brought mine, I should certainly have had it."
Call and see it, or send for Circular containing all particulars.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
Agricultural Warchouse and Seed store,
39 and 40 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

FIRE IN PORTLAND! STOP AND THINK!

All that have a house or barn or any kind of a building; and ember that if you have one of Joice's Force Pumps or Engines, You have a great Safeguard against Fire. If one of these Pumps had been at hand when the fire broke out in Portland it could have been extinguished by a small boy. Look to your own Interest, and come and WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO'S.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 39 and 40 So. Market St., Boston, Mass. CRAWFORD'S

Stump & Rock Extractor & Elevator. IMPROVED FOR THE YEAR 1866. This Machine having taken the first premiums at every Fair a which it has been exhibited, including two lew England, two New York State, East Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State and Libraris State Fairs for 1885, and having been greatly improved the present season, stands unrivaled as a Machine for all purposes of heavy fitting or moving in any direction, as well as many of the lighter kinds. For further particulars and for circular giving description, cuts, prices, certificates, &c.

1. Cit WFORD, Warren, Me.,
Sole proprietor for the United States,
July, 1896.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE TICH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Pri 26 00 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of dostage, to any part of the United States.

1y47

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior Teilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetn-ble Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.

1y10

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN

If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN

If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN

If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN

If you wish to buy an excellent, warranted PIANO, ORGAN

A House and nine acres of Land.

Stuated at Readtield Corner, the second house on the Winthrop road. Said place cuts 16 to one the Winthrop road. Said place cuts 16 to one wail. The house and three acres of land on the east side of the road—six acres on the west side—this will be so deparate or together. The main house is oriok, 40 feet; L 40 feet, good sable 24 feet square; all in good repair; good cellar under the whole house; a never failing well of water. Plaus of apple, shade and plum trees. The subscriber will sell very low if applied to soon. Apply to 3w C. B. WHITTEN, on the premises.

By the A MERICAN TRADE AGENCY, permanently organized, and determined to systain their reputation as the most tiber at sale in the United States. Immense catalogue of goods—Agents wanted everywhere. Agents receive valuable present of their own selection. Valuable purchases guaranteed to ever purchaser of our packages. Packages 25 cents each, sent to a parts of the country. Send for circular to BOARDMAN & OO., Agents, 351, Washington St., Boston.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
3m32 Lawrence, Mass. The best Skirt Elevator is now offered to the ladies by Mrs. M. Olfan DLER, 35 Green Street, Angusta. This inventions patents May, 1866, by Mrs. PERSEL of Portland.

Augusta, August 1, 1866.

8w33

WEBSTER'S and TEBBETT'S, HAIR RE-STORERS
Both warranted to restore gray hair.
CHARLES E. PARTRIBGE, Agent, Augusta. TO TRADERS AND PEDLARS, An extra lot of low priced Cigars by the box for sale by CHALES K. PARTRIDGE.

FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY and FANCY GOODS,
Belling low at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store. 34 CABBATH HYMN BOOK,

ACTS AND RESOLVES

SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS! FATHERS AND MOTHERS! BROTHERS AND SISTERS! WIDOWS AND ORPHANS!

For Invalid Soldiers. one from \$8 to \$25 per month for life, proportion gree of disability. For Dependent Fathers and Orphan Bro

I Invite Your Attention!

Also for all widows an increase of Pension proport Also under the bill for EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES,

There will be \$100, \$200, and \$300, respectively for all Soldiers, according to the time served, and applying to these who did not receive the large United States Bounty. Claimants can apply by letter or in person. All letters of enquiry must contain a fee of 50 cents To any one sending a statement of their case, we can tell the set what they can obtain.

Apply to A. H. SMALL, . S. Military and Naval Claim Agent, GARDINER, MAINE. No charge in any case if not successful in the collection

4w31*

Former proprietor of the

AUGUSTA MARKET, kes this method of informing his friends and the nublic has returned from Boston, and will open on

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1st, a choice stock of new and fresh

ROVISIONS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. in their season; To which he invites the attention of all who may favor him with 29tf

A FIRST CLASS
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. The undersigned would be pleased to see his friends and the public at Room No. 3, over Express Office

NEW GRANITE BLOCK,
Where he can show a better selection of Cloths than
found elsewhere in this city, which will be made into garm
the most fashionable manner, or sold by yard at Reasonable Prices. Cutting done at short notice. Particular attention paid Noy's Clothing.

Remember the place, Room No. 3, over Express Office, New frantic Block.

Augusta, June 18th, 1866.

25

I. T. PATTERSON. DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Toys, Fancy, and Tollet Goods,
of all kinds. Also constantly on hand
PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES,
FIFES, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES, DRUMS, 4cc.

ether with a large assoriment of Music Books, Sheet Music, Folios, Instrument Strings, Tailpieces, Bridges, Pins, &c. Persons wishing to obtain any article usually found at a Book, fusic, Toy or Fancy Good Store, will always find a good assort-No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta. Augusta, June 26, 1866.

TO THE LADIES. The Cirage Francals, or French Dressing, is he most splendid article ever produced for the purposes for which the most splendid article ever produced it was designed.

Ladles' and Children's Boots and Shoes that have become red or rusty, and rough by wearing, are restored to a perfect and pramanent black, with as much lustre as when new, tearing the teather soft and pliable; and what is of great importance to the ladies, it will not rub off whom wet, and soil

Furnaces, Stoves, Registers, &c., GAS FIXTURES, MARBLE MANTLES, Yood Furnaces, Tin, Sheet Iron and Cop-per Ware.

the agent for M. POND & CO.'s, Improved Magic Coal Furn s, Magic Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best articles in use.

If unting ton is selling Goods from 25 to 30 per cent. Ices than War Prices. S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO., 20 Corner of Water and Bridge Sts., Augusts.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day relinquished to my son ALBERT BOOKER, the remainder of his minority, with authority to transact business for himself, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting nor claim any of his carnings after this faste.

Winess: GEORGE A. W. BOOKER.

Somerville, July 9, 1866.

3#33*

\$1500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. BUSINESS PERMANENT AND HONEST.

\$6.50 for 50 cents.

In all parts of the State of Name to sens.

4 Bird's Eye View" of Portland,

Photographed from the Observatory, Munjoy Hill, two days afte
the great fire of July 4th, by BLACK & CASE, to be published
in a Lithograph by

The CO. ROSTON. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., BOSTON. For terms and territory in Maine, address 3w32* JOHN HANKERSON, 29 Danforth St. Portland.

DURAND'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY. PERFECT STRAWBERRY,
For both market and family purposes. Superior to

BEEF, PORK, LAMB, MUTTON, POULTRY, TRIPE, SAUSAGES, SALT PROVISIONS, &c., of the best quality Also—always on hand, a variety of Fruit and Vegetables.

and highest prices paid for Bost, Round Hog, Poultry, &c.,

**Tracer Street, Foot of Oak Street.

Augusts, July 15, 1866.

thop near the Junction of Grove and Swan Sta development AUGUSTA, BE. G. PHILLIPS.

\$28.80 PER DAY.

Agents wanted, male and smale, in a phrasaps, permanent and knoncratle business. For further particulum free, address A. D. BOWMAN & OO., 116 Named street, New York: (clip out and course this notice.)

I IBERAL INDUCEMENTS

Offered to a good Draggist or Grocer in the County Town of each County throughout the United States, to whom will be given the exclusive control of the sale in his County for 15 years for SPEARS PATENT Fruit Preserving Solution, For the preservation of all kluds of

Fruits, Vegetable, Jellies, Wines, &c.,

Without Sugar, and without expensive Sealing or
Alr-light Jare.
One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons
of Wine or Cider. Price 31.
CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL. One Bottle will Preserve 128 Pounds of Fruit, or 48 Gallons of Wine or Cider. Price \$1.

CHEAP, HEALTHPUL AND EFFECTUAL. This is no new and uncertain experiment, but has been in practical use for the past eight years, yet has been, for the most part, kept from the public for the purpose of ascertaining the result of a series of experiments, all of which have proved the validity of all that is now condicantly claimed for it.

Fruits preserved by this Solution are as good as the best "canned" fricts, while the use of the Solution avoids the trouble of sealing, coetly jars or cans, keeping from the air and light, frequent examinations, and the many other troubles and annoyances well known to every housewife.

Fresh native fruits the year round have become almost a household necessity, both on account of their healthfulness and as a luxury; and by the use of this Solution this great luxury is within the reach of every family, rich or poor, in the land, as all kinds of fruits may b; preserved during pleasure at less than one-half the expense of any other method.

The Solution is perfectly free from objection on the score of health. Profusors Bache, under date "U. S. Naval Laboratory, New York, bept. 14, 1864," says:—"By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, have examined your preserving Solution, and meats and fruits preserved by it. I have a high opinion of us value, and believe it can be used in the preservative of those articles in a fresh state for the Army and Navy very advantageously. The Solution is perfectly free from objections on the score of healthfulness."

A. A. Harea, M. D., State Answer of Messachusatts, says:

A. Harea, M. D., State Answer of Messachusatts, says:

"I have been made acquainted with the principle adopted by Mr. Lewis H Spear, in preserving fruit, so as to prevent change of color and subsequent fermontation, and have imade some observations in occanedion with his process. Annlys's proves that nothing is added to the fruit which is objectionable in articles of foo

Yours, &c.,
Yours,

WINTHROP HOUSE. In onaction with the above House, a STEAMBOAT with Barges, Sall and Row-boats will be in readiness to convey itshing parties, excursions and parties of pleasure to and from the Island House and fishing grounds on Annabescook Lake,

during the pleasure season the Lake abounds in pickerel and white perch, and for beauty of scenery cannot be equaled in this State. tate.

Chowders and other refreshments will be served on the Island.
E. STANTON, Proprietor.

LOCATED ON HARPSWELL NECK.

Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The house contains accommodations for one hundred and fifty persons, and the proprietor will spare no pains to make the guests feel at home. As it is reported that board could not be obtained isset than three doliars per day, would say that rooms can be had at as low a price as any Hotel at Harpswell. Parties would do well to examine this house before locating. The delightful location with broad versandas en all sides and good siry rooms, make this a desirable place for

the stirts.

Travelling Bays, Tranks, Carriage Tops, and fine Harness, are made to look as good as new.

Ladles and Children can dress their own boots without soiling their hands Try one bittle, and you will never be without a supply of it in the house.

ET Ask your shoe dealer for it.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturers of Blackings and Uressings of all kinds for leather.

Office, 114 Milk Birect, Boston, Mass.

WAZ2

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

MAKES FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES,

Lock, Bonble Lock, Hnot and Bonble Knot.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class machines, and possesses many advantages overy any and all of them

It is the only machine capable of making MORE THAN ONE KIND OF STITCH.

Call and examine the machine at the store of the subscriber or at his house on Winth op Street.

THOMAS C. NOBLE,

Agent for Augusta and vicinity,

F. L. CARNEY, Sheepecot Bridge P. O.

\$1,200 cash.

The above lots are one mile from Randfield Corner and four mine from Winthrop; convenient to markets, echools, churches, seminary and college, with us fine landscape scenery as can be found, will be sold separately or together. Apply to MRS. aBIGAIL HUNT, Administratrix of Francis Hunt, Jr. Readfield, July 21, 1806.

For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN EVERETT. BIDDEFORD, May 18, 1866.

THOMAS C. NOBLE, Ready Made Clothing

GOULD & BUCKLEY Stoves, Furnaces, Registers, Etc.
Manufacturer of all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,
TIN ROOFING, &c.
Also, explusive Agent in Augusta for the

One Door North of Raligond Bridge, Water St., Augusta. 6m2 FARMS OF ALL SIZES FOR BALE.

M. C. MILLIKEN, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

are selling their large stock of CIGARS at greatly reduce Augusta, July 2d, 1866.

PORTLANDA NEW YORK Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The spiendid and first Stemachipe Diriga, Captain H. Summons, and Francessia. Captain W. W. Shirawoods, will, and farther notice, rup as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Foutinal, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and Pies 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. There v-seeds are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable routs for invellers between New York and Maine. Passage with State Room, \$6.00. Cabin passage, \$6.00. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

Portland, Dec. 21, 1865.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK.

The new and spiendid con-going steamer STAR OF THE EAST, AFT. JANON COLLING, will leave every MONDAY and THURB-AAY, for Boston, as follows: Augusta, at 124 o'clock; Hallowell, 114; Gardiner, at 3; Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6. Also the well known superior sea-going Steamer EASTERN QUEEN, CAFT. SAMUEL BLANCEARN, will leave Hellowell at 14, Gardiner at 3, Richmond at 4, and Sain at 6 P. M., every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY for Boston.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. HELAE, leaves Augusta every Monday, Tuesday Thursday and Friday at 124 o'clock, and connects at Hallowell and Gardiner with the Queen and Star of the East. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

FARE from Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, \$1.80; Richmond \$1.25; Bath, \$1.

AGENTS: Longfelow & Samborn, Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; W. W. Bradstreet, Gardiner, J. T. Robinson, Richmond; John E. Brown, Bath.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.

Bummer Arrangement, 1866.

COMMENCING APRIL 30, 1865.

COMMENCING APRIL 30, 1868.

PLESCRIPT Train leaves Augusta for Portland and Boston, at 11.00
A. M., and Mondays only at 8.30 A. M.; for Waterville, Bangor, and Skowbegan at 4.15 P. M. Freight trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston, 8.00 A. M., for Waterville and Skowhogan, 1.00 P. M. Trains leaves Portland at 1.00 P. M. for all stations on this line, and for the Androscoggin P. R. Portland for Bath 5.45 P. M., (mixed train.) Through freight leaves Portland for Ricorbegan, 7.00 A. M., and Skowbegan for Portland, 4.30 A. M., 28.

W. HATCH, Train Manager.

WESTERN TICKET AGENCY AT AUGUSTA, ME.

J. W. CLAPP, Augusta, is Agent for the sale of Through Tickets to all the principal Cities and Towns in the West, and the Canadas, via the below mentioned routes, via: Great Western Railway, passing ne r the Niagara Falls, Grand Trunk, through the Canadas; Lake Shore and Eric Roads. Through Tickets out and back to the Oil Regions (Soltwell) from augusta for 333.50. Augusta to Chiesgo via Grand Trunk Railway, 222.50.

Travelers will find it to their advantage to apply at the Geseral Truck Company of the Company

THREE CHOICE STALLIONS.

GENERAL GRANT. This horse is eight years old, his color is a rich dapple chestnut, weight strong 1100 pounds, stands 15† hands high, and is of the celebrated Drew Stock. He is a very fast trotter.

TERMs:-\$20, \$12, \$10. YOUNG MORGAN. Is a dark bay horse, with very full main and, weighs 1000 hs., and can show a 2.45 step.
TRHIS:—\$10, \$10, \$8. I have also a McCLELLAN COLT, three years of age, sired by the celebrated stallion "GEN. McCLELLAN," formerly owned by myself, who has made the fastest time ever made by any stallion in the Stars.

in the State.

The superiority of the Drew Stock of learnes, both for speed and size, is acknowledged by all any way acquainted with the different breeds of horacs now before the public. Their reputation is made, and rests upon the merits of the stock. The above horses will stand until further notice, at my stable in AUGUSTA, one mile East of Kennebec Bridge.

GEO. M. ROBINSON. Augusta, May 21, 1866. GEN. KNOX WILL BE FOUND AT THE STABLE OF T. S. LANG, NORTH VASSALBORO, ME, THE COMING

EE SON.

TERMS OF SERVICE:—One hundred dollars to warrant, seventy-five for season service.

enty-five for season service.

Cash required for all season service, and a conditional note, with security if required, for warrants.

Marcs will be kept to grass for \$1 per week, and to hay for \$3 per week; Grain Extra. No risk taken of escape or accident. Season to commence May 1st, end August 1st.

21 of THOS. 8. LANG. A SHERMAN BLACK HAWK. Sire of Gen. Knox. Will make the season of 1866, at the FARM OF DAVID AV-ERILL, FALMOUTH, Mr.

DON JUAN.

Will stand for service the present season on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at the private stable next north of Williams House, Waterville. Terms—\$25, \$15, \$10. SILAS W. BERRY, Propriet Waterville, June 18, 1806. 2m28

To purchase a TWO or THREE year old MALLON HORSE COLT, sired by the Draw Horse "Dol JUAN." A fair price and cash will be paid. Address H. TAYLOR, Waterville, Me. YEARLING BULLS, sired by the celebrated Durham Bull DAMON 3d.

JOHN R. AREY.

Brigadier Island, July 2, 1866.

N. B. Brigadier Island is connected with the main land by a hard gravelly bar, and may be crossed at half tide.

6#31

Office and Residence State Street,

Moe Hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 2 to 3 PM.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
Can be found at his new rooms in Weeks' Hall, State Street,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Augusta, Oct. 24, 1865.

BRUSHES AND MATS.

GAS AND STEAM PIPING.

A large assortment of Brushes and Mats on hand, and for sale

Probate Notices.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1866.

MARTHA TRASK widow of Asa L. Trask, late of Rome, in
maid County, decased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said decased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks shoosen'typrior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer,
a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may
attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and
show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be
granted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appeared Administrator on the estate of ELIZABETH DIFLOCK hate of Augusta, in the County of Konsebee, deceased, intentate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All presents therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the came for cettlements and all indemns to

Winthrop, Maine, June 25th.

N. B. Sabbath School pic-nics will be accommodated at low 6w20 THE SEASIDE HOTEL.

SUMMER RESORT. Faci ities for Bathing, Boatlog, Fishing, and other amusements, ansurpassed by those of any Hoisei in Maine.

Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible.

Harpswell, June 11, 1866.

2m27

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A convenient house for a small family, in good repair, near the college on KENTS' HILL, with woodshed and well of soft water. Lot aims one-third of an acre of land in good cultivation, with napple trees in bearing conditions.

New Sharon, July 16, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his FARM STIUATED IN BIDDEFORD, 4 mile from the Mills, cenbeining 20 acres of land, all under a good state of obligivation;
There is a large Orchard, very thrifty and in bearing, containin
300 trees, select varieties of Apples, Pears, Cherries, with Curants, Grapes, &c. The buildings are nearly new and in good;
and House pleasantly situated, a new Barn, 30 x 60, w
Carriage House, &c., It is enclosed w
water from D

FARM FOR SALE.

In PITTSTON, the farm owned and occupied by the late George Williamson, containing about 130 acres of land, (including several valuable building lots) one large Dwelling House and three small er once, together with five barns. This farm cuts from 60 to 80 tons of hay, and has 80 acres in pasture land. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Kenpebco river, extending to the water, (where there is sufficient channel to accommodate vessels of four or five hundred tons) within ton minutes walk of the Gardinor & Pittston Bridge, and twenty minutes of Gardinor depot. Altogether it is a pleasant, convenient and desirable residence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

CHILSON COOR STOVE.

THE TRAVELER.

The shades of night were falling fast. As through an eastern city past. A youth who bore mid snow and ice. A banner with this plain device, "WINGS PILLS! WINGS PILLS!

DR. ANDERSON & SON, of Bath, know the medicinal proper-ties of these pills and commend them in all cases of Billious de-rangements, Sick Hoadachs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c.

For the good of the afflicted, I would say that I have been afflicted for over forty years with pain in my side, indigestion and
frequent vomitings, and also symptoms of palsy, which had baffed
the skill of physicians. I have received a permanent cure, by the
use of some three boxes of Dr. Wing's Anti-billous pills. It is
now eight mouths since I was cured.

EUNICE DAVIS.

Mr. Charles White, a respectable citizen trad er of Richmond, Me., says: "A man from out of town called on me for one box of wing's Pilis for himself, and one box of agother kind (don't like to call names) for a lady. Through mistake f gave him two boxes of Wing's Pilis. The lady on receiving the Pilis readily discoverate mistake, and protested she'd not use them; she wanted her in old favorite pil. But the mistake could not be readily rectified, and being sick and compelled to take somewhips, she finally felt forced to try them, and found to her surprise that they did her more good than any other modicine she had taken, and sent to me for three boxes more.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

3meop22*

HYGLENIC WINE, Tonic Aromatic.

These are two wines introduced to the people of America for the purpose of supplying a want long felt; the former a fine, rich is Communion Wine, which has been in use in the churches of Enrope for many years, and alroady adopted by some in this courtry; the latter a medicinal wise, made from pure sherry in which are infused by a most experienced chemist of Paris, medicinal properties approved by all eminent physicians. It is believed that a general use of usines like the above will do much towards iessening drunkenness, for both are perfectly harmless in their effects on the brain.

HYGLENIC WINE has the approval of the Imperial School of Medicine, Paris. It was also tested by the Committee, on

selves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We piedge curselves to the public that Dr. McLane's Verrigues pors not contain members with the directions.

We piedge curselves to the public that Dr. McLane's Verrigues pors not contain members with the directions.

Generally, in cases of indisposition—institude or debility, whiskey or alcoholic solutions which are always most injurious to the stomach, are used to stimulate the exhausted system.

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tem as HYGLENIC WINE; for while it acts as a nervine, imparting a geoial glow to the blood, it leaves behind none of the banchil influences of alcoholic preparations.

It is conscientionally recommended to indice as a tonic which will
soothe the nerves, and impart that healthful flow to the blood
which they require.

Hvery one may rost assured of the verity of all that is claimed
above. The purity of the MUSCAT PERLE, its richness and
boquet will testify upon trial. The eminent endorsements of the
HYGLENIO WINE can be seen at the office of the Importers of
these wires in New York.

The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPA RATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

Ist.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen at the office of the Importers of the sum of the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We lead to try it to be convinced. Sold by all respectable drug gists and dealers.

REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, Office and dealers.

REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, W. B.—If your druggists does not have it, show him this advertisement that he may know of whom to order.

1y29

RATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have an decided the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have any in the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have a fine seen the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have any in the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have any in the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have any in the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have any hour forms in the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the least. We have a permanent place in every household throughout the land. Remember, it is not intoxicating in the land. Remember, i

The Liver Fills have the basine statistic to the United in red was.

The proprietors will forward per mall to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box Liver Pills, on the receipt of order enclosing twelve 3 cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge on the receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES. Also, Foreign and Domestic FRUITS.

TWO DOORS SOUTH KENNEBEC BRIDGE. 52: f TWO DOORS SOUTH KENNEBEC BRIDGE. 52tf

Probate Aotices.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate theat to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burroz, Register.

Attest: J. Burroz, Register.

granted.
At zet: J. Bunyon, Register.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

estate are requested to make immediate p July 9, 1866. \$2*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly or of your Baleam, and is at your disposal.

As ever, yours,

ANDLEW ARCHER.

Unsolicited Testimeny.

V. Prances Lordell, Paster of the South Congregational Church, Brisgeport, Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, January 21, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of WASHINGTON WILCOX, late of Memouth, in the County of Kennelsee, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having testands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to be subscribed to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to the same for settlements.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING HOMAN & BADGER.

Office West End Kennebec Bridge, Angusta

\$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

walk to Deen Hall, and let its inmates know of the gentlemen's safety; and when he was gone they made up the fire with all the ccal that remained to that poor household, and the woman crept up to the bed and left her guest to lie down and rest before it.

In the grey dawn the laborer returned, with a servant leading the horse, and bringing a fresh suit of letters.

The young gentleman took his leave with many thanks, slipping three half crowns into the woman's hand, probably all the money he had about him.—And I must not forget to mention that he kissed the baby, for when she tells the story, the mother always adverts to that circumstances with great pride, adding that her ohild being as "clean as wax, was quite fit to be kissed by anybody!"

fit to be kissed by anybody!"

"Missis," said her husband, as he stood in the doorway, looking after their guest, "who dost think that be"

morsel of food and a night's shelter, why it was nearly a week's wages!"

So there, as they both supposed, the matter ended, and the next week the frost was sharper than ever.—
Sheep were frozen in the fenny fields, and poultry on their perches, but the good woman had walked to the nearest town and bought a blanket. It was a welcome addition to their bed covering, and it was many a long year since they had been so comfortable.

But it chanced one day at noon, that looking out at her casement, she spied three young gentlemen skating along the ice toward her cottage. They sprang on to the bank, took off their skates, and made for the door. The young noblemen informed her that he had such a severe cold he could not come to see her before

had such a severe cold he could not come to see her before.

"He spoke as free and pleasantly," she observed, in telling the sotry, "as if I had been a lady, and no less! and then he brought a parcel out of his pocket, 'and I've been over to B., he says, 'and bought you a book for a keepsake, and I hope you will accept it."—And then they all talked as pretty as could be for a matter of ten minutes, and went away. So I waited till my master came home, and we opened the parcel, and there was a fine Bible inside, all over gold and red morroco, and my name was written inside; and, bless him! a ten pound note doubled down over the names. I'm sure when I thought he was a poor forlorn creature, he was kindly welcome. So my master laid out

I'm sure when I thought he was a poor forlorn creature, he was kindly welcome. So my master laid out part of the money in tools, and we rented a garden, and he goes over on market days to sell sell what we grow; so now, thank God, we want nothing."

This is how she generally concludes the little history, never failing to add that the young lord kissed her baby.

"But," said my friend, "I have not told you what I thought the best part of the anecdote. When this poor Christian woman was asked what had induced her to take in a perfect stranger, and trust him with the best clothing her home afforded, she answered simply.

"But," said my friend, "I have not told you what I thought the best part of the anecdote. When this poor Christian woman was asked what had induced her to take in a perfect stranger, and trust him with the best clothing her home afforded, she answered simply.

Miscellaneous.

The Family Library.

A house can hardly be said to be furnished, which has no library. It might almost as well be without books. As a place where the family spend the greater part of their time, the house should contain provision for the wants of the mind, as well as for those of the body. The hamble the parts of their time, the house should contain provision for the wants of the mind, as well as for those of the body. The hamble library med not be a great admit and obtain a standard of the mind, as well as for the section of the them and the section of the family library med not be a great admit and collection, like that of a lawyer, doctor or divine. It should be adapted to the wants and tastes of the severed members of the household, and in its amount and character should be adapted to the wants and tastes of the severed members of the furniture. These should be in the house books for fittle children as well as for the grown up people, books of fan and merriment, as well as for the grown up people, books of fan and merriment, as well as for the grown up people, books of fan and merriment, as well as for the solidance. The sitting room, the sleeping room, the gueste changer. The reason were seen that the should be adapted to the wants and tastes of the parts of the furniture. But should be adapted to the wants and tastes of the parts of the furniture has the standard that the should read the seen the standard that the should be adapted to the wants and tastes of the seen the standard that the should have its of the standard that the should have its own where any particular book is to be foundard that the should have its own where any particular book is to be foundard that the should have its own definite, fixed place, as much as that of every help of bureau, or other article of furniture. But that place is not necessarily in the room called by way of politeness, "the library," and probability be conscionally alone. The paster-familias who is wise, will not neglect these varying bearing the should receive an a

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandrin, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540; Antheninus, an architect, arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldron, and the house was shaken with the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Brasco de Garay tried a steambot of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelons.

but it had iced over so fast, that in the dusk he had missed it and fallen in, for it would not bear him.—He had made some land marks and taken every precaution, but he supposed the sport had excited him so much that, in the moonlight he had passed them by.

He then told her of his attempt to get shelter in the other cottage.

"Sir," said the woman, "if you had said you were a gentlemen—"

The boy laughed. "I don't think I knew it myself good woman," he replied, "my senses were so benumbed; for I was sometime struggling at the water's edge among the broken ice, and then I believe I was nearly an hour creeping up to your cottage door. I remember it all rather indistinctly, but as soon as I had felt the fire, and drank the warm beer, I was a different creature."

While they still talked the husband came in; while he was eating his supper, they agreed that he should walk to Deen Hall, and let its immates know of the gentlemen's safety; and when he was gone they made in the most convenient form. A good monthly magazine, containing a well assorted miscellany, is a most desirable companion for the family circle.

Next to the Holy Scriptures, there are two or three works of reference that may be considered indispensable. No family should be without a good English Dictionary, a Concordance, a Garetteer, a general Atlas, and some general compend of History. With a few well-selected books of reference of this kind, which should always be kept in the common sitting room, it is surprising how a family will grow in general knowledge, how the different members will sharpen each other's wits, if the habit is once established among them of appealing to these standards in their daily and conversation, and of referring each passing topic or event to its appropriate geographical and chronological place. This is a kind of family education entirely too much neglected. Indeed this whole subject, the educating power of books in a household, deserves more consideration than is usually given to it.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

The following pretty little story is narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness: In the University of Upsala, in Sweden lived a young student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still he studied, lived in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his comrades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling away on hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a young and elegant lady who by the side of an older one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, living in the city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of character, and looked at with admiration by all the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a graceful vision, one of them suddenly exclaimed.

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth."

The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspired on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspired on the pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspired on the pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspired on the pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspired on the pure, and the pure of the pu ation. "Well, I think I could have it."

zy? Do you know her."
"Not at all," he answered, "but I think she would kiss me if I asked her. "What! in this place—and before all our eyes?" "Yes."

one of the party.
"And I," "and I," exclaimed three or four others,

plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time,) immediately walked up to the lady and said: "Mine fraulien, my fortune is now in your hands."

Just passed between him and his comrades.

The young lady listened attentively, and at his ceasing to speak, she said, blushingly, but with great "If by so little a thing so much good can be effect-

Romance in Real Life.

ed as trifles in comparison with its goodness and love.

The Rochester Union of Saturday editorially vouches the utmost importance in relation to don ness and well-being.

reprictors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated

The superior merit of the Machines manufactured by the Company for either Family Use on Manufacturing Purposus, are se

Family Sewing Machine

MPORTANT TO SOLDIERS And their Heirs.

w.
No charge unless successful.
Apply personally or by letter, enclosing discharge, to
B. H. HINDS, late Maine State Agent,
forner Bridge and Water Streets.
AUGUSTA, Me.

References

Furnishing Goods and Clothing,

Cutting done at Short Notice. WANTED.
Ten good Coat and Pants makers to work in the shop.

ave removed from the Court House to the office over O. C. WHITEHOUSE & CO.'S new store, Water Street, Augusta. References as to responsibility, experience &c:
Hox. L. M. Monaull, U. S. Senate,
R. D. Rice, Ex. Justice S. J. C.
Join L. Honosco, &d. Gen. Me.
Col. Farn. Rong, U. S. Paymaster.
Augusta, April 2, 1866.

DOND & SMITH,

GLASS, CUTLERY, MECHANICS TOOLS, OIL CLOTT CARPETINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, LEATH-ER BELTING, WEYMOUTH NAILS, 4c. Which will be sold at the lowest Boston prices. Also Agents for FAIRBANKE SCALES. J. M. POND. 1y8 W. F. SMITH.

South of Market Square, Augusta, Me.

ITS EFFECT IS

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

ngme in England. In 1766 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea steam navigation.
In 1778 Thomas Payne first proposed the application

In 1781 Marquis Jouffray constructed a stea a the Saone. In 1785 two Americans published a work on it. \$1,000 Reward In 1789 William Smyington made a voyage in one, in the Forth and Clyde canal. If the Sicilian Hair Renewer does not give satisfiction in all

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New In 1789 John Fitch, of Connecticut, navigated a oat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1784 Robert Fulton first began to apply his atention to steam.

In 1783 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia,

Condensed History of Steam.

boat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid saide as impracticable. A present, however, was

made to Garay.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at New custle on the Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England wa in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Invention,"

A. D. 1663. In 1601, Newerman made the first team engine in

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first

application of the steam engine. In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam

constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810, from Charleston to Liverpool.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

An English Tradesman's Blunder. I did a nice, clever trick when I first set up for myself which you shall hear. That large house just opposite to mine is Lord M—'s town residence. I made a fishing suit for one of the young honorables, and was ordered to go over and get paid. The hall porter who led me in told me to walk up stairs. I met on was ordered to go over and get paid. The hall porter who led me in told me to walk up stairs. I met on the landing a little old woman, in a stuff gown and white apron, with a basket full of keys on her arm. I made sure she was the housekeeper, and I told her my business. "Step into this room, young man," said she "and I will pay you." My bill was not more than fifty shillings, and as soon as I received the money I put half a sovereign into her hand. "I am very sorry, ma'am," said I, "that I cannot afford more; but if you would only get his lordship to give me the order for the Christmas liveries, I'd do the handsome thing by you." "And pray what would that be?" said she, looking at me with her little shining black eyes. "Nothing less than a new silk gown; that I can promise. I hope you will speak to his lordship about this little matter, and lose no time," "I certainly will do so," said she, "and you shall learn with what effect, this very day." "Bring over the good news yourself, if you can, old gal, and I'll find you a drop of the real stuff out of a bottle I keep in the back shop." I left the house, feeling quite sure I had secured the chance of a good order. About five minutes after I got back to my shop, in came the butler. "Mr. Dean," said he, "his lordship has given strict orders that on no account are you to be admitted into the house again, because of your impertinence to my lady." "Your lady." said I, "why I've never set eyes on her." "I heard her tell his lordship that you called her 'old gal." "Eh! what!" said I, wide awake in a moment. "And told her if she came over to your shop you'd treat her to a drop of somethin' short." "What!" said I, wide awake in a moment. "And told her if she came over to your shop you'd treat her to a drop of somethin' short." "What!" said I, wide awake in a moment. "And told her if she came over to your shop you'd treat her to a drop of somethin' short." "What!" said I, wide awake in a moment. "And told her if she came over to your shop you'd treat her to a drop of somet

Take Care of Children.

That children are so much left to the care of servants in so many families of the middle classes, is per-haps unavoidable. Nevertheless it is a great evil.— However attentive and conscientious servants may be, rigence, it cannot be expected that their efforts can ever fulfil the office of the loving, watchful eye of the mother. It has been observed that children who are attended to by their mother, who are undressed and put to bed by her, who open their eyes in the morning to behold her cheerful face and loving looks, who by her are dressed, and kent under her tended and ing to behold her cheefful face and loving looks, who by her are dressed, and kept under her tender and judicious care throughout the day, are, as a rule, far more good-tempered, healthy and intelligent than such as are left almost wholly to the care of servants. In addition to this, it should be borne in mind that the acciden's which so frequently happen to children, and by which they are often crippled, maimed, or rendered idiotic, mostly arise from the negligence of those in whose care they are left by inconsiderate mothers.—Parents who love their children, and are solicitous of their welfare, should give these considerations their their welfare, should give these considerations their carnest attention, for they are founded upon facts of

which has been over two years in preparation is now for the first time offered to the public, and it is confidently presented as the NEFICS ULTRA OF family sewing machines, possessing all the DENIBLE STABLE ATTRIBUTES and ATTACHMENTS BO SESSITABLE ATTRIBUTES OF THE WAS ALLEY OF THE STATE OF THE ST

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES!

Hon. SAMUEL CONY, Governor.
Hon. JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj. Gen'l.
Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL, U. S. Senator.
Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
N. B Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, and all claim

R. T. BOSWORTH, Will open this day, a well selected assortment of

NSURANCE AGENCY. Office in the New Granite Block

DHYSICIAN'S CARD. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

MIRACULOUS.

HAIR RENEWER. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of a most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable king

dom.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

Me diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently aseribed, in whole or in part, to some other cause. It ough here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsover quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cause of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the diseases might be attacked, by proper remedies, even handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CARNOT BE METAKEN. The countenance is pale and leadened colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot an one or both cheeks; the eyes become duil, the papils dilate; an agure semi-circle runs along the lower cyclici; the nose is irritated, weeks and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the curs; and unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred longue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes veracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swellen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough s HALL'S No diseases to which the human body is liable are better enti VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properies whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Boots and fills the glands with

new life and coloring matter.

It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It will Keep the Hair from fulling out. It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair Soft, Lustrous and Silken. It is a Splendid Hair Dressing !

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

17 Ask for Hall's Vegetable Signian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the Sicilian Hair Renewer to the public entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged. R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,



Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more, under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls. (Used with Litchfield's External Application DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, CROUP, And all Diseases of the Throat.
tes the peison of Duptheria from the system. It affords
relief in Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache,
syspeptic troubles. Instant relief for Colic and Cramp
in Stomach or Bowels.

Litchfield's External Application RHEUMATIC AND SCIATIC LAMENESS, And every kind of Lameness.

And every kind of Lameness.

Both the above preparations are used and roommended by regdar physicians. Price of each \$1 per bottle.

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Warranted a certain and speedy cure for Fresh Wounds, Old Sores, Ulcers, Festers, Cuts, Corns, and Cracked Hands. The best Strengthening Plaster extant. Price 25 cents. G. A. LITCHFIELD & Co., Propr's, Winchendon, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., M. S. BURS & CO., Boston; JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for all the above remarkies. · HIGHT & DEERING Agents for Augusta.

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Grease, Paint, Pitch and Varnish From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, fluenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchils, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every aftertion of

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF Surgical & Dental Instruments. Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exchive use of the Medical and Dental professions, have always in store

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A large assortment of best patieren from which to select, to meet the requirements of each case. If convenient, persons requiring trusses should call at our establishment, where they can have a suitable truss carefully fitted by a competent and experienced person, familiar with the anatomy of hernias. When a call in person is impracticable, a careful description should be sent, stating whether the rupture is on the right or left side; also the measure around the person, two inches below the top of the hip bone. If the rupture is at the navel, the measure should be caround the body at the navel.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delight-ful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

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PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

has been simply to write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is that instead of the genuine Ds. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of this many werthless preparation called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beginner to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Phinsburgh

VERMIFUGE.

Beware of counterfeits and all articles perporting to be Dr.

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PITTSBURG, PA.,

Vermifuge and Lung Syrup. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURIN

The Throat, Lungs and Chest.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

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Works like magic in cases of

Burns, Bruisca, Flesh Wounds, Chappe ands, Bails, Felous, Sores, Chilbinius, Sore Eyos, Errsipelas, Injury by Splinters, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Piles, Bails, Xon, &Co. &C.

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TRY IT ONCE.

CRACE'S SALVE

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; com-ing all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this clas-

WISTAR'S BALSAM

Communion and Table Wine.

HYGIENIC WINE, Tonic Aromatic.

ENNEBEC COUNTY In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1866.
HOBAGUS BARTLEET, Executor of the last will of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of dobts, &c., to the amount of five bandred and fifty dollars: Sole Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,

inceases, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

Ind is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEY MOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"Wistark's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the thours, and allaying irritation, ruts removing the Cause issuand of Darring up the Cause is stream of Probate thereof the Stream of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Curtis Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County, 1666.

Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1866.

Augusta,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the catate of HANNAH LMIGHTON, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 9, 1866.

22*
THOM 48 ELDRED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of CURRIER BROWN, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebeo, deconsed, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said decoased, are desired to exhibit the same for estitement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 9, 1866.

Unselicited Testimony.

From Rev. Frances Londell, Pester of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Benderore, January 21, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Ds. Wistan's Balsan or Will Olizant. I have used the when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never, in any instance, has it falled to relieve and cure me. I is have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad mistivityings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoursences has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always romoves my hoarsences, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yoers, FRANCES LOBDELL.

July 9, 1866.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH FELLOWS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebes, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 9, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of appointed Executor of the last will and testament of in the County of Kennebse, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to miste immediate payment to Jame 11, 1866.

THE MAINE FARMER.

N. T. TRUE, JOS. A. HOMAN, B. L. BOARDMAN, Editors. akes out the soreness and reduces the inflammation in a very hort time.

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PORTLANDS NEW YORK Poetry.

> cometimes I hear, as "t were a sigh, The sea's deep yearning far above, "Thou hast the secret not," I cry, "In deeper deeps is hid my Love." They think I burrow from the sen, In darkness, all alone and weak; Such loss were gain if He were won For 't is the sun's own Sun I seek.

The earth, they murmur, is the tomb. That vainly sought his life to prison; Why grovel lenger in its gloom? He is not here; He hath arisen. Nore life for me where He hath lain Hidden, while ye believed him dead Than in cathedrals cold and vain, Built on loose sands of "It is said." My search is for the living gold, Him I desire who dwells recluse, And not his image, worn and eld, Day-servant of our sordid use. If Him I find not, yet I find. The ancient joy of ceil and chur The glimpse, the surety undefine The unquenched arder of the sea

Our Story-Teller.

BY JEAN INGELOW. The charity of the rich is much to be commended, but how beautiful is the charity of the poor!

Call to mind the coldest day you ever experienced. Think of the bitter wind and driving snow; think how you shook and shivered—how the aharp white particles were driven against your face—how, within doors, the carpets were lifted like billows along the floors, the wind howled and moaned in the chimneys, windows creaked, doors rattled, and every now and then heavy lumps of snow came thundering down with a dull weight from the roof.

Now, hear my story.

Now, hear my story.

In one of the broad, open plains of Lincolnshire, there is a long, reedy sheet of water, a favorite resort of wild ducks. At its northern extremity stand two

one bitter, bitter night, when the snow lay three One bitter, bitter night, when the snow lay three fect on the ground, and a cutting east wind was driving it about, and whistling in the dry frozen weeds by the water's edge, and swinging the bare willow trees till their branches swept the ice, an old woman sat spinning in one of these cottages before a moderately cheerful fire. Her kettle was singing on the coals; cheerful hre. Her kettle was singing on the coals, she had a reed candle, or home-made rushlight on her table, but the full moon shone in, and was the brighter light of the two. These two cottages were far from the road, or any other habitation; the old woman was therefore surprised, as she sat drawing out her thread, crooning an old northern-country song, to hear a sudden kneek at the deer.

len knock at the door.

It was loud and impatient, not like the knock of her neighbors in the other cottages; but the door was bolted, and the old woman rose, and shuffling to the window, looked out, and saw a shivering figure, ap-

her to be admittance. She heard him rap the snow from his shoes against her lintel, and again knock as if he thought she was deaf, and he should surely gain

critter," she continued, wrathfully slamming to the window, "it's a wonder where he found any water, too, seeing it freezes so hard, a body can get none for the kettle, saving what's broken up with a hatchet."

She might have turned him away less roughly, "That is true," he continued, "but in any case, I think, though we might give them food or money, we should hardly invite beggars in to sit by the fire."
"Certainly not," I replied; "and this woman could not tell that the beggar was honest."
"No," said he, "but I must go on with my

without attracting attention, his heart sank within aim. His hand was so numb with cold, that he had made scarcely any noise; he tried again.

A rush candle was burning within, and a matronly-ooking woman sat before the fire. She held an infant

m so numbed I can scarcely walk."

The woman gave him a sudden, earnest look, and y Jem, I thought at first it was him come home from

"Thou art in a sorry plight," said the woman, "and t be two miles to the nighest housen; come and kneel lown before the fire; thy teeth chatter so pitifully, I She looked at him more attentively, and saw that ar a mere boy, not more than sixteen years of Her motherly heart was touched for him.

"Ah! lad, lad, I doubt thy head has been under water; thy mother would have been sorely frightened if the could have seen thee awhile ago."

"Yes," said the boy, and in imagination the cottage dame saw this said mother a care worn, hardworking creature like herself; while the youthful guest saw in imagination, a beautiful and courtly lady; and both saw the same love, the same anxiety, the moonlight through breaking ice, with no one to help him, establing at the frozen reeds, and then creeping up, shivering and benumbed, to a cottage door.

But even as she stooped the woman forgot her imagination, for she had taken a waistcoat into her hands, such as had never passed them before; a gold pendinased dropped from the pocket, and on the floor, among a heap of mud that covered the outer garments.

Happier to chase a flying goal,
Than to sit counting laurelled gains
To guess the Soul within the soul,
Than to be lord of what remains.

Atlantic Monthy for August.

THE WILD DUCK SHOOTER.

"Trampers!" said the old woman, sententiously,
"tramping folks be not wanted here," so saying she went back to the fire without deigning to answer the The youth upon this, tried the door, and called

if he thought she was deaf, and he should surely gain admittan a if he could only make her hear.

The old woman, surprised at his audacity, went to the casement, and, with all the pride of possession, opened it, and inquired his business.

"Good woman," the stranger began, "I only want a seat at your fire."

"Nay," said the old woman, giving effect to her words, by her uncouth dialogue, "thou'lt get no shelter here; I've naught to give to beggars—a dirty wet

On this the beggar turned hastily away.

And at this point in his narrative, the person who told it to me stopped and said, "Do you think the old woman very much to blame?" "She might have acted kindly," I replied why do you ask?" "Because," said he, "I have heard her conduct so much reflected on by some who would have thought nothing of it if had not been for the consequences."

tive. The stranger turned very hastily from her doer, and waded through the deep snow toward the other cottage. The bitter wind helped to drive him toward it. It looked no less poor than the first; and when he tried the door, found it belted, and knocked twice

ooking woman sat before the are. She hed an infant m her arms, and had dropped asleep; but his third anock roused her, and wrapping her apron around her child, she opened the door a very little way and demanded what he wanted. "Good woman," the youth began, "I have had the hisfortune to fall in the water this bitter night, and I

ith cold and wet; and no wonder, for his clothes were impletely incased in wet mud, and the water dripthem with every step he took on the sand

"Art hungry?" she asked, turning to the table;-thou art wet to the skin. What hast thou been do "Shooting wild ducks," said the boy.
"Oh!" said his hostess, "thou art one of the keeper's boys, then, I reckon?" He followed the direction of her eyes, and saw two

the laborer a duting, and drinking with hungry He had thrown his muddy clothes in a heap floor, and as she proceeded to lift them up, she

be?"
"I don't know," answered the Miss.
"Then I'll just tell thee, that be young Lord W.; so thou mayest be a proud woman, thou aits and talks with lords, and asks them into supper—ha, ha!"
So saying, her master shouldered his spade and went his way, leaving her clinking the three half crowns in her hand, and considering what she should do with them. Her neighbor from the other cottage presently stepped in, and when she heard the tale and saw the money, her heart was ready to break with envy and jealously.

"Oh! to think that good back and all the tale and saw the money, her heart was ready to break with envy and jealously.

jealously.

"Oh! to think that good luck should have come to her door, and she should have been so foolish as to turn it away. Seven shillings and a sixpence for a morsel of food and a night's shelter, why it was near-

A Fortunate Kiss.

"Well, if she would give you a kiss in that man-ner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed

for it happened that several rich men were in the group and the bets ran high on so improbable an event.— The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to tell it.

Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was

She looked at him with astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his aspirations, and related simply what had just passed between him and his comrades.

ber to take in a perfect stranger, and trust him with the best clothing her home afforded, she answered simply.

"Well, I saw him shivering and shaking, so I thought thou shalt come in here for the sake of Him that had not where to lay His head."

The old woman in the other cottage may open her door every night of her future life to some forlorn beggar, but it is all but certain that she will never open it to a nobleman in disguise!

Let us do good, not to receive more good in return but as an evidence of gratitude for what has been already bestowed. In a few words, let it be "all for the love and nothing for the reward."

he invited him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend pursued his studies in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University.

Three years were now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife.

He became, later, one of the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character.—His works will endure while time lasts among the works of science; and from this happy union sprang a family well known in Sweden at the present time, whose wealth and high position in society are regarded.

rriy, wes, as hauch as the grown up sister enjoys Long-fellow's last poon, or as father enjoys is quarterly review. At the risk of being rapped over the knucle, we say that a goodly proportion of the family black and the proportion of the family black and the state of being rapped over the knucle was a possible of the family black of the family black of sight resulting out of the state of being rapped over the knucle books, or sensational novels, but such as generally go under the head of light literature—peops of the state of the s

P. S.—This Company has to announce that they are now propared to supply their customers with the most practical and perfect Burrox-Hole Machine in the world, and to warrant the same in every respect. Send for Circular.

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CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY DOESKINS,

Auguste, April 10, 1866. BAKER & WEEKS, Attorneys at Law & U.S. Claim Agents,

BALS AM RRHEA CURES DISENTER

Corner State and Bridge Streets, ita, Dec. 1, 1865.